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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 111— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
12

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MAHATMA AND LEADERS ON WAY TO SIMLA.

MOVE FOR MUSLIM UNITY

—:o:—

Nawab Of Bhopal Calls Conference

AVENUES OF COMMON ACTION BEING EXPLORED

BHOPAL, May 12.

In response to the invitation from His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal prominent Moslem leaders representing the rival groups were present here and consultations were held on 11th and 12th May. Those present were Sir Mohamed Shafi, Sir Mohamed Iqbal, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Nawab Ismail Khan, Dr. Ansari and Mr T. A. K. Sherwani. Several other gentlemen who were invited have wired regretting their absence and wishing success to the meeting.

UNITC FORMULAE.

All possible avenues for common action among Muslims were explored and several formulae were drafted and they will be placed before the executive committee of the respective group. The leaders will again meet in the first week of June. It is understood that a joint statement will be issued shortly.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal and Sir Mahomed Shafi are leaving for Simla to-morrow and Maulana Shaukat Ali is proceeding to Calcutta where he will preside over the Bengal Khilafat Conference and the Bengal Muslim Conference on 15th, 16th and 17th May.

Working Committees of the All-India Muslim Conference and the Central Khilafat Committee will meet at Bombay on 20th May.—A. P.

BHOPAL PARLEYS

—:o:—

Sherwani Hopeful

NEW DELHI, May 12.

Mr. Sherwani arrived here from Bhopal this evening and told a representative of the Associated Press that the meeting which was attended by Sir Mahomed Shafi, Dr. Iqbal, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Nawab Mahomed Ismail, Dr. Ansari and himself was hopeful and the spirit on both sides was very good. Every body present was anxious to find a formula acceptable to the other party. The discussions were very friendly and encouraging.

Mr. Shaukat Ali was in his old loving mood. Several formulae had been explored and would now be placed before the Working Committee of the Nationalist Mussalmans and Mr. Shaukat Ali's party. After discussing these formulae, another meeting will be held in Bhopal, in the first week of June.—A.P.

MYSORE MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE

BANGALORE, May 12.

The second session of the Mysore State Muslim Conference commenced this afternoon in a specially erected pandal on Shaukat Maidan near the City Market. The Conference was attended by 12,000, including delegates and visitors from all parts of the State and prominent Moslem leaders from outside. A large number of Hindus were also present. The proceedings were conducted in Urdu.

Mr Modi Abdul Gafoor Sahib Bahadur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the gathering and proposed Nawab Gulam Ahmed Kalami to the chair.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani who declared the Conference open made a passionate plea for unity.

Nawab Gulam Ahmed Kalami then declared his presidential address.—A.P.

OFFICIATING COMMERCE MEMBER.

SIMLA, May 12.

It is understood that Mr. J. A. Woodhead, the Commerce Secretary, will officiate as Commerce Member.—A.P.

INDIANS MUST BE TREATED AS COMRADES.

"Daily Herald" Warns M.P.s Against Provocative Language.

GANDHIJI HAS INSTILLED IDEAS OF NATIONHOOD

GOODWILL ALONE WILL KEEP TRADE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BRITAIN & INDIA

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, May 12.

A London cable to "Hindu" says that Sir Francis Younghusband addressing Surrey Educational Conference said although he did not believe in Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience campaign, he felt Gandhiji was doing a great work, in instilling in Indian people the idea of nationhood.

INDIANS—COMRADES.

He said, "We must get rid of the idea that Indians are a subject people and we a dominant race. Indians are really our comrades."

Colonel W. G. Hamilton, who lived 29 years in India, said Mahomedans and Hindus were equally untiring for nationalism. Gandhiji exercised great spiritual influence among all classes.

GOODWILL NECESSARY.

The "Daily Herald" warns the Commons against provocative language on boycott in the coming Indian debate. Only one path is open to Britain, along which there is hope of creating a more satisfactory trade relationship, namely, goodwill. In preparing for the Round Table Conference and exploring the possibility of conciliation, Government is pursuing the only policy which will bring economic co-operation.

GUARDING AGAINST COMMUNAL TROUBLE

—:o:—

Move For Permanent "Conciliation Boards."

BOMBAY, May 12.

The following correspondence which has passed between Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, President of the Bombay Corporation, and Mr. M. I. David:

In his letter to Mr. Boman-Behram, suggesting the formation of a permanent "Conciliation Committee" in Bombay, Mr. David says:

"In a statement to the press dated March 15th, I suggested the formation of a "Welfare of India League" to serve as a common platform for work. I also proposed the establishment throughout India of permanent "Conciliation Committees", with a view to prevent communal trouble and when necessary, restoring peace. In a further statement dated 20th April I elaborated this idea.

May I point out the advisability of such a body being formed in peaceful times. Perhaps with long collaboration good team work will be possible, and the maximum efficiency developed for checking incipient trouble and coping with communal tension. In this connection may I stress that every endeavour should be made to enlist the co-operation of the right people. If the proposal meets with your approval I hope you will take the necessary steps to carry it out. I think it is highly desirable that something should be done in this direction."

In his reply to Mr. David, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram writes:—

I welcome your letter as an opportunity to make a contribution towards the cause of inter-communal peace. The idea of establishing in Bombay a permanent "Conciliation Committee" is excellent, and I shall be happy to lend it my fullest support and endeavour to put it into execution with the least possible delay.

With a view to carrying out this proposal, I intend calling a meeting of persons interested in this object, so that, with the necessary support—and I have no doubt that it will be forthcoming from all sides—a Conciliation Committee may be established at an early date. In my opinion it will be in the interests of peace in India to form such committees throughout the lengh and breadth of the country; and if sincerity is made the keynote of our endeavours there is no reason why, in time, all such bodies should not work as far as possible, in co-operation and co-ordination.—A.P.

ALL QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN.

Wali Of Swat Holds Jirgah.

BUT MOBILE COLUMNS RECONNOITRE KHAJURI

PESHAWAR, May 12.

The latest authentic news from Kabul show that peace and quiet prevail throughout the country and both the Afghan people and Nadir Shah's Government are devoting all time and energy to the work of developing the country in all directions.

King Nadir Shah has given a great impetus to the development of national industries and also to the improvement of communications.

The Wali of Swat has constructed a new fort at Sarbala, and this has been occupied by a strong garrison. The Wali recently held a 'Jirga' and explained to the people the immense advantage of opening up and developing the country. The tribal situation is very quiet and there has been no untoward incident.

Early this month mobile columns on the Khajuri Plain carried out the usual reconnaissance to Wacha Garhi.—A.P.

KILLED BY CRASHING TREE

—:o:—

Baby's Amazing Escape.

KARACHI May 12.

(From Our Correspondent.)

An eight months' old baby escaped without so much as a scratch from an accident yesterday at 8-30 p.m. when a Hindu who was carrying the baby and a Mahomedan who was passing by were killed by a large Margosa tree uprooted, crashing down. The Hindu was instantaneously killed but the baby was thrown some distance where it lay screaming but entirely uninjured. The Mahomedan died on the way to hospital.—A. Special.

NEW REVIVAL OF HINDUISM

Lecture In Surat

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 11.

Mr. Chandrashankar D. Pandya, gave a lecture on "Hinduism and Modern Life" in connection with the Summer Lectures Series at Surat on Saturday. He pleaded for a broader view of Hinduism and said that such a view was bound to harmonize with Human Life at all times and hence also to-day. He congratulated Surat for being in the vanguard in matters religious as in political.

BREACH OF DELHI TRUCE BY OFFICIALS

Over 1,000 Prisoners Still In Jails.

WHAT GANDHIJI WILL TELL NEW VICEROY.

The list of Satyagrahi prisoners still in jail that is being compiled by Mr. K. F. Nariman, president of the B.P.C.C. though not yet complete shows that the number is over a thousand. Figures for Delhi, Bihar and Orisa, Berar and Tamil Nadu are not yet received. Mr. Nariman is preparing the list under instructions from the Working Committee of the Congress and it is understood that when Gandhiji sees the Viceroy at Simla he will press for the release of these prisoners. The list also includes prisoners like the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners, Chittagong Armoury Raid prisoners and Chirner Firing Case prisoners and the Meerut accused.

According to the statement the total number is 1095 and it is distributed as follows:—

Punjab	50
Andhra	10
North-West Frontier	15
Karnatak	2
Assam	28
C. P. Maharashtra	6
C. P. Hindustani	79
Maharashtra	124
Meerut (under trial)	30
Bombay City	10
Bengal (including 511 detenus)	670

Simla's "Chota Sab" Condescends!

—:o:—

ALLOWS MAHATMA TO ADDRESS PUBLIC MEETING

SIMLA, May 12.

The Congress authorities have been informed by the Deputy Commissioner, Simla, that he will have no objection to their holding a public meeting on the Ridge, to be addressed by Mahatma Gandhi. The date of the meeting will be fixed after Gandhiji's arrival to-morrow.—A. P.

Leaders Begin To Pour In Simla

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here from Benares to-day and left in the evening for Simla, where he will have an interview with the Viceroy on the 15th instant. The Pandit will stay in Simla for about six weeks. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is expected to leave for Simla to-morrow. Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan is also going to Simla. —A.P.

MAHATMA IN DELHI

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, May 12.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and party arrived here by the Frontier Mail and are leaving by the Calcutta Mail for Simla. Mahatma Gandhi will leave for Naini Tal on the 18th to see the Governor of the United Provinces.—A.P.

Arrive In Simla.

SIMLA, May 12.

Mr. Gavin Jones, member of the Round Table Conference, has arrived.

Sir Akbar Hydari is expected here on the 14th instant.—A.P.

Depressed Classes' Demand For R. T. C. Representation

—:o:—

AGRA, May 11.

At the Depressed Classes Conference a resolution was passed demanding that the number of delegates representing depressed classes at the Round Table Conference should be in proportion to their population.—A. P.

Attempt To Set Fire To Palace Of Archbishop Of Saragossa.

—:o:—

GENERAL BERENGUER REARRESTED

Cabinet Ban On Stock Exchange Operations

LONDON, May 12.

Madrid.—The city has resumed normal aspect but troops are still stationed at all strategic points. The police have arrested 26 persons and recovered arms stolen from the armouries.

Yesterday Senhor Zamora, in broadcast speech, admitted that "we had experienced a setback" He declared that the Government would not permit repetition of yesterday's events. The liberty of conscience would be allowed but all religious places would be protected. He appealed to the population to return to work.

EXCESSES DENOUNCED.

The Executive Committees of the Socialist Party and General Labour Federation have made a statement denouncing excesses, condemning the strike and ordering immediate resumption of work.

MORE JESUIT HOUSES BURNED.

Trouble is reported from Provinces. An attempt was made to burn the Palace of the Archbishop of Saragossa. Several buildings in Malaga were burned down and the residence of the Jesuits and offices of the newspaper "Alicante" were stormed. The Jesuit Convent at Seville was burned down.—Reuter.

General Berenguer Rearrested

LONDON, May 11.

Madrid.—In response to public clamour, General Berenguer has been rearrested and lodged in a military prison.—Reuter.

BAN ON STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATIONS

LONDON, May 11.

Madrid.—All stock exchange operations throughout Spain have been suspended by the Cabinet.

The Minister of the Interior has announced that ten convents and churches have been burned. He says that the Government is determined to put a stop to this. Reuter.

BACK TO NORMALITY

—:o:—

Jesuits Ready Prepared For The Storm

LONDON, May 12.

Madrid.—Surprising transformation came over the city last evening. Lust for destruction suddenly subsided and shops reopened and apart from troops parading streets, the City assumed again its normal aspect. The Day's events did not take the Jesuits by complete surprise, as their records and valuables are reported to have been sent to Rome and other centres months ago. Moreover pleasant-looking women stepping out from the convents at the first hint of the trouble proved to be cloistered nuns already supplied with plain comely dresses for escaping before the coming blaze. It is noteworthy, that though at least five convents were razed to the ground, nobody was burnt and nothing stolen. The Cabinet remains in permanent session. Don Maura has issued a reassuring statement that the movement is "merely a cuicide pact) between the Monarchists and Communists" and will be energetically surpressed.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN SEVILLE AND OTHER TOWNS.

LONDON, May 12.

Paris.—A message from Madrid states that martial law has been proclaimed at Seville, Malaga, Cadiz and Alicante as result of disorders and incendiarism during the night.—Reuter.

MORE BARDOLI LANDS GIVEN UP.

Parsis Execute Sala Deeds

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 12.

Lands of Rayam, Khojkantadi and Afwa of Bardoli Taluka purchased by Messrs. Manekshah Munshiff and Cawashashah Nanavati of Surat, Nanpura and the lands of Pardi Supa and Astagam of Jalalpore Taluka purchased by Burjorji Mediwala of Surat were transferred to the original owners and necessary sales executed.

NARIMAN CANCELS VISIT TO MADRAS

OOTACAMUND, May 12.

Mr. Sen-Gupa, who is here for a short rest has extended his stay by two days for considerations of health. He will leave Ooty on the 14th for Madras and sail for Calcuta by the s.s. "Marga" on the 18th.

Mr. Nariman has been obliged to cancel his visit to Madras owing to urgent call from Gujarat in connection with the dispute over confiscated lands. He visits Madras and Andhradesha later.—A.P.

PROMINENT CITIZENS PICKET AT ALLAHABAD

Foreign Cloth Sales Insignificant

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

Some Panchkuva cloth merchants wish to cancel the resolution against importing foreign cloth. Picketing is therefore being strengthened. Mrs. Nandgavri Kaniya, Mrs. Lilavati Desai, Mrs. Chaturlaxmi Divan, Miss Mrudula Ambalal Sarabhai and a few other ladies carry on the peaceful picketing, Sjts. Jivanlal Divan, Ranchhodlal Amritlal and others have joined the picketing from to-day and were on duty till the evening. Foreign cloth sales are insignificant, most merchants being willing to support the resolve of the Mahajan not to order out foreign cloth. Some big merchants have been dealing in Swadeshi cloth and it is hoped that piece-goods merchants also will continue to confine their trade to Swadeshi cloth only.

PICKETING AT TIRUPATI

—:o:—

Cloth Merchants Come To Terms

(From Our Correspondent.)

TIRUPATI, May 10.

The volunteers commenced yesterday, picketing of foreign cloth shops in right earnest. Meanwhile all the merchants assembled and gave written undertaking that they would not sell foreign cloth from July, and they also agreed to have the seal of the Congress on their bundles and that they would abide by the rules of the Congress.

PICKETING LIQUOR SHOPS.

In the evening, all the volunteers, located themselves in front of several liquor shops and continued peaceful picketing.

NADIAD SCANDAL CASE.

Sanitary Committee Chairman Sentenced.

INDECENT ASSAULT ON LADY DOCTOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

The sensational case of Nadiad in which Dr. Balubhai, a member of the Municipality and the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee stood charged for inducing Miss Samant, the Lady Doctor of the Women's Hospital Nadiad on the false pretext a labour case and then making indecent assault ended to-day. The trial lasted for nine days and the court to-day was overcrowded awaiting judgment. It may be noted that the assessors declared Dr. Balubhai not guilty of both charges and that the benefit of doubt might be given. Disagreeing with this verdict the Sessions Judge, Mr. Davis, delivered a lengthy judgment. Dr. Balubhai was given the benefit of doubt for inducing but sentenced to one year's regorous imprisonment for making indecent assault. Mr. Harilal Parekh requested the court at the last moment only to fine Dr. Balubhai. Mr. Davis replying to Mr. Harilal remarked that he would have given seven years' in a case like that and that the doctor ought to have realised the circumstances in a case like the present one.

TWO NATIONALIST MUSLIM PAPERS.

"Al Hilal" And "Paigam."

That the Muslims have not lagged behind any other community in the struggle for freedom was poved by over 12,000 of them going to jail during the Satyagraha movement. That they are determined to keep abreast of other communities in all national activities is further demonstrated by the growing number of newspapers managed and conducted by Muslims on truly nationalist lines. The most recent of such papers to be started are "Paigam", a Gujarati weekly from Broach edited by Mr. Asad Ali Doctor, and "Al Hilal", a Urdu daily edited by Mr. Ghulam Ahmed Khan Arzoo. The "Ajmal", the Urdu daily of Bombay, has been doing valuable service to the cause of nationalism as advocated by the Indian National Congress. That cause will have another valuable exponent in "Al Hilal".

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 12.

Previvous closing	10.00
To-day's opening	9.94
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	9.94
Difference	—.06
Broach expectation A/M Rs.	182
Broach expectation July Rs.	189.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, May 12.

Previous closing	5.30
To-day's opening	5.29
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.30
Difference	Nil.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, May 12.

Silber ready	13|1|3
Higher	1|16
Silver Forward	13|1|16
Higher	1|16

Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 12.

Vaisak	43 10 0
Jeth	43 7 0

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED — ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS. Pay 80. Cash Security 150. Apply between 12 and 2 Daily. Attab, opposite Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
A R 5016

WANTED—SECRETARIES, MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS TYPISTS, CLERKS, PARTNERS, AGENTS, and CANVASSERS of any sex. Handsome remuneration. Security essential. Apply personally. SETH BENICHAND, 40, Chowpatty Road, near Wilson College Tennis Grounds.
A R5015

WANTED CANVASSING AGENT for Swadeshi Piece-goods. Pay Rs. 75/. Apply in person or by Post with one anna stamp to MONEY & Co., Opp. Fire Brigade Byculla, Bombay 8.
A R5014

WANTED—A STORE KEEPER for our Piece-goods show room. Security Rs. 2,500/ Pay Rs. 75/. Apply to Box No. 910 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5013

WANTED—AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore on very liberal terms with free Insurance. Apply PHONDGE, SANSARE & CO. Chief Agents for Deccan, 84, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R4446A

WANTED—For a sound Indian Office, LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS and CANVASSERS on handsome terms. Most liberal and unvexatious contracts. The opportunity for real producers. Apply with particulars Box No. 897. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4982

WANTED—Distributors and Dealers in every Town of Bombay Presidency for several brands of high class Chinese Cigarettes. Those in the line need only apply in writing to, INDIAN INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, 25, Bank Street. Fort, Bombay.
A R4977

invest Rs. 250 or such and join

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps:—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, CLOCK TOWER, DELHI.
A R 4304

WANTED—Deputy Organisers on Rs. 100 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to organise selling agencies of Perfumeries, Soaps, Matches, Tea, Patent Medicines etc., etc. in different places. Persons ready to at once need apply with anna stamp to: INLAND TRADERS (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Competent stenographers, Mechanical, Gas Engineers, cashiers, Boilermaker, chargemen and springsmiths. And for Bombay, Accountants knowing correspondence and typing, Architecture Draughtsmen, and Indent clerks. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Maunzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
R4955

Medical.

PURE Mercury Pills, Rs. 20 each lasting months. Miraculously tones up the whole nervesystem, makes man a real man. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER RATANJI, Ghatkopar.
M R 4968

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WANTED—A SEA-WORTHY MOTOR LAUNCH. May be petrol or kerosene driven but capable of quick starting. The vessel must be in a thoroughly good condition. Apply with full particulars and price to Box No 896, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4980

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5.

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajuri, Poona.
E R 4872

SETH KHIMJI DAYAL SMARAK FUND—Scholarships are to be awarded from the above fund for higher Commercial and Agricultural studies. Applications should reach the Hon. Secretary, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, before the 5th June, 1931. Lohanas will have first preference.
E 2988

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FOR SALE—One DEVIL BLISS' SPRAYING MACHINE, complete with all outfit. Apply Box No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5012

FOR SALE—TOBACCO CUTTING MACHINE, German make working hand and power. THE BHARAT TOBACCO CO., Andheri, Veshava Road.
N R5017

MACHINERY FOR SALE—/ DAWSON BOILERS, SHANKS ENGINES, COTTON GINS and PRESS, OIL MILLS, etc. Apply A. D. WADIA and SONS, Apollo Street Bombay.
N R5016

WROUGHT-IRON SPLIT PULLEYS—Made in India by Indian from Indian Materials, Efficiency guaranteed. Manufacturers:—The HIND ENGINEERING CO., No. 66, Nagdevi Street Bombay 3.
T 2752

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

AMERICAN COTTON—FREE FORECASTS FREE!—Free offer for whole May! Stop going to tipsters daily! Why pay even Rupee one for daily four figures in these hard days? We give you sure figures daily free! Another free offer! If you want our best tips, only two certain figures daily, we offer them also free on payment of only Rupee one weekly just to cover advertisement expenses. Professor SPENCER, near Excelsior Cinema, 15 Bastion Road.
P R5219

Loans

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can invest rupees one lac in a firm of importing and commission agents. Business is running a free from any risk. yielding handsome income. Interest and partnership will be allowed. Write for particulars to Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4956

FINANCIER WITH CAPITAL of Rs. 25,000 is required, to become Partner in Indian Insurance Company. Handsome prospects for young man. Apply sharp before June to Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R5020

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	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the outstanding call money due from the contributories of the following Companies in liquidation. The said offers should reach the undersigned at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 25th May, 1931.

(1) THE SWADESHI FELT CAPS and HOSIERY MFG. CO. LTD., (in liquidation).
(2) THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING & HOSIERY MILLS, LD. (in liquidation)
(3) THE STEWART JACKS (Motors) LTD. (in liquidation).
(4) THE NEW STEAM NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LD., (in liquidation).

A list of outstanding call money and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

Dated the 11th May, 1931.
H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
2990

WANTED A PLOT OF LAND OR BUILDING FOR A CHARITABLE TRUST.

WANTED for the Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Boarding Institution, a Plot of vacant land or a building in Bombay, situate near a Railway Station or Tram line. The building should be large enough to accommodate 40 Boarders and a Staff.

Owners should apply stating full particulars of the property and price to the SECRETARY SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI CHARITIES, corner of Panjrapole Street, Bombay 4.

Brokers need not apply.
2925

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, WORKSHOP, POONA.

NEW DIPLOMA classes in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering commence from June 1931.

Preference for admission to Mechanical and Electrical classes will be given to those candidates who elect to undergo both courses.

Candidates for admission to Diploma Classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age.

1. The School Final Examination.
2. The Matriculation Examination.
3. The School Leaving Certificate entitling students to admission to Govt. service or the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a School Leaving Certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College authorities.
4. The European High School Examination.
5. The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
6. The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Applications together with medical certificate and one rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent on or before 10th June, 1931.

Postage stamps for payment of registration fee will not be accepted.

A certain number of the best qualified candidates will be called to Poona for a personal interview about the 20th of June when the final selection will be made and those admitted will be required to join the College Workshop immediately.

Candidates not called for an interview will not be admitted. No notification to this effect can be sent to them.

SHIV NARAYAN,
I/c. Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona 4th May, 1931. 2983

Public Notices.

THE DAVID MILLS, COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1931, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1930.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director who retires under Article 114 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1931 to FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1931. 2977

THE AHMEDABAD SHRI RAMKRISHNA MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IS HERE BY GIVEN that the share No. 541 of our Company standing on the name of Mr. Chandra Nath Chakarbutty is reported to be LOST. Any person holding possession of the said share or having a right over it, should inform us within seven days from the date of this notice or the duplicate will be issued and there after original will be treated as cancelled.

CHIMANLAL MANEKLAL & Co.,
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2996

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Secretary.
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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of May, 1931, for the supply of the following during 1931-32:—

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(Sd.) D. N. BARIA,
L. C. E.,
Senior Assistant Engineer.
12-5-1931. 2997

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHRIPAD KRISHNA BRAHMANDKAR, Advocate, High Court late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Bai MIRA SHRIPAD KRISHNA BRAHMANDKAR, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort or Bombay. the widow of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 1st day of May 1931.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2998

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MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

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"THANK GOD FOR ENGLISHMEN!"

Government Of India Act Too Advanced!

"WHEN BRAHMINS ATE DOGS": EX-C.-IN-C. SUMS UP BLESSINGS OF BRITISH RULE

The current issue of 'United Empire,' the organ of the Royal Empire Society contains an account of an address delivered before the Fellows of that Society by Filed-Marshal Sir William Birdwood.

In the course of this address, Sir William said no one who had served in an Indian Army unit but realized how much the civilians stood for and how much contentment depended upon Indian civilians. The Indian Army was recruited almost entirely from the cultivator classes which formed about 95 per cent. of the population of India.

Sir William proceeded:—"A few years ago the then leader of the Government in the Legislative Assembly in India, the late Alexander Muddiman, did me the honour of asking me to fight the battles of Civil Service in the debates then taking place as a result of the Lee Commission.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

"One of the politicians, Mr. Patel, a member of the Council, got up and talked about the magnificent state of India before we ever got there. India was flowing with milk and honey and every one was rich. There was no poverty, and every body was happy in this Golden Age before we had dominated the country.

RAVAGED COUNTRY.

"When I had to reply I was able to say how as a subaltern in the 9th Bengal Lancers I rode through the Deccan, through what had been magnificent towns, now absolutely desert, overgrown with jungle and deserted, because in years gone by the whole of the country had been devastated by the Mahratta hordes of Holkar and others, followed by the Pindarees; not a single man in the country had held out a hand to help the inhabitants in any way.

'WHEN BRAHMINS ATE DOGS"

"I pointed out that about 240 B.C., during the Empire of Asoka, 100,000 men were killed and 150,000 men made captive, as is described in the Mahabharata; at the time of Akbar, in 1595, the famine was so great that the Brahmins ate dogs and the corpses lay on the roads, and pestilence swept the land.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE.

"When one realizes that such things happened at the time of Akbar, when there was a law that a man should retain sufficient grain for himself and the family and to provide seed for the next harvest, one may realize what an advance the rule of the British has been.

"When one realises the millions of acres in days gone by that have since been useless desert and are now cultivated owing to the canals we have built and when one realize how our Indian civilians do give their lives to ensure the prosperity of the country, it makes you perfectly sick to hear people apologizing for our presence in India.

"THANK GOD FOR ENGLISHMEN!"

"It is amazing what we have accomplished in an enormous country like India, and rather than apologize for our presence in India, as I said, we should go down on our knees and thank God we belong to a race that produce the British soldier and civilian. So also the people of India should go down on their knees and thank their God or gods that during 150 years men and women of the British race have done their utmost to serve the country and put the Indians in a position to govern themselves.

"I think it is impossible to realize the extraordinary ignorance of Indian politicians on a great many of these things. They would be the very first to scream if we withdrew our strong right hand, and they would be the first to realize that India is not a country, not a nation, but a conglomeration. Every politician should have written up in great big letters over his bedroom the words, I will not make a speech and come to any decision in regard to any subject put before me unless I have thought it out to its logical conclusion.'

GOVT. OF INDIA ACT TOO ADVANCED!

"The Government of India Act was passed in 1919, and that Act was, passed without thinking things out to a logical conclusion. If they had been thought out I think the results to-day would have been very different, but that Act was passed and was sent out to India as a pledge from the British Government and the King.

"WHEN WE CHOSE."

"That being the case, I think it is up to us to honour the pledge given by the country and King. I do not say, therefore, that we have got to give the Indian politician all he clamours for, but we have got to keep in mind the fact that we have given pledges and that we have to honour them when we feel the time is ripe to do so.

"But we must make sure that we maintain in our own hands owing to the fact that India is not a nation, such subjects as defence, foreign policy, finance, law and order.

"We must keep these until Indians satisfy us that they are capable of running their own affairs. The Government of India Act stated that further advances would be made, provided the Indians had shown themselves capable of carrying on a Government, and also capable of co-operating with us, and it is for them to prove they do posses those two attributes."

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

The Rival Candiates

PARIS, April 14.

The "Populaire" publishes today an article on M. Doumergue's speech at Nice by M. Leon Blum who is at present staying in the South-west of France. M. Blum says that in the first place M. Doumergue's categorical statement that he is about to become once more a simple citizen shows that he has definitely decided not to be a candidate at the Presidential election, although he has been urged from all sides to stand again, and his re-election would have been almost certain. Although, however, M. Blum continues, M. Doumergue will be a few weeks hence only a simple citizen, free to say what he likes, he is still a constitutional and irresponsible President of the Republic and he seems to have deliberately forgotten that fact at Nice. He used his liberty prematurely and his speech was not that of a supreme arbiter but the speech of a party politician, and its gravity lies in the fact that the party politician was clothed in the Presidential credit and authority. Moreover, the party in which M. Doumergue has irrevocably put himself is not that to which he had hitherto been supposed to belong. The language and the tone of the Nice speech, M. Blum declares, are those of a Nationalist, not merely a Nationalist-Radical but a Nationalist pure and simple.

RESISTANCE TO DISARMAMENT.

All the rumours that have been circulating for many months about the use that M. Doumergue was making of his influence as President, about his open or veiled conflicts with M. Briand, about his obstinate resistance to the policy of disarmament and international understanding are, M. Blume says, confirmed by this speech. He recalls less M. Maginot, who is more accommodating than M. Millerand or M. Poincare in his Lorraine speeches.

M. Blum criticises with particular severity M. Doumergue's conduct in sounding the alarm about the Austro-German proposal at the moment when the question of the legality of that proposal had been submitted to the League of Nations and it is the duty of all responsible persons, at least if they still consider Franco-German reconciliation to be desirable, to give an example of calmness and caution. M. Doumergue, on the contrary, recalled historical precedents, which he exploited to put France on her guard against "surprises" and "dangers" in the future. Far from trying to limit the importance of the incident, as Mr. Henderson and M. Briand had done M. Doumergue systematically extended it with a sort of aggressive deliberation. He even exploited it as an argument against disarmament.

The success of the Disarmament Conference depends above all, M. Blum says, upon France, and if France relies on M. Doumergue's ultima verba she will refuse to do anything.

It is trifling with the matter, M. Blum says, to screen the refusal to disarm by making so ridiculous a condition as that made by M. Doumergue that there can be no reduction of armaments until the League of Nations has at its disposal a force sufficiently strong to impose its decisions even on existing national armies. It amounts to making it impossible to hold a conference; that it would be better that it should not meet than that it should fail. M. Blum asks whether M. Doumergue's grave declarations commit the responsible Government and whether they are countersigned by the Ministers.

AN "ELECTION MANIFESTO."

In conclusion he says that although M. Doumergue is no longer a candidate for the election in May, and can no longer be one, his whole speech is an election manifesto, not on his own behalf, but on behalf of somebody and against somebody else. The somebody else is, of course, M. Briand, and the somebody is probably M. Leon Berard, who has accompanied M. Doumergue to Tunisia, and was present when the speech was made. M. Poincare the other day said that M. Lebrun was his candidate for the Presidency, but that failing him he would vote for M. Berard. M. Lebrun has very little chance of election, so that this amounted to a declaration in favour of M. Berard, who will probably be the candidate of the Centre and the Right.

THE POSITION OF M. BRIAND.

The "Temps" replies to M. Blum in a leader this evening. It says that neither M. Laval nor M. Briand has said anything about M. Doumergue's speech or shown himself to be in any way disturbed by it, and M. Briand has not resigned as he would have had to do if the language of the President of the Republic had in any way conflicted with his policy and with that of his colleagues in the Government.

The "Temps" concludes that M. Doumergue's speech was made in complete agreement with the Government, and was on the lines of its foreign policy. In a curious passage the "Temps" seems to suggest that M. Doumergue might, after all, consent to stand again for the Presidency, and it quotes with some effect M. Paul-Boncour against M. Blum. It is unfortunately the fact that, as the "Temps" says, in a speech at Bourges on November 11 last M. Paul-Boncour took exactly the same line as M. Doumergue in regard to the League of Nations army, which he declared to be an indispensable condition of a reduction of armaments.

Although the "Temps" does not say categorically that the speech at Nice was approved in advance by the Government, it is possible that it was, and it may be that one of the objects of M. Laval's visit to M. Briand last Wednesday evening—that is to say, the evening before the speech was made—was to obtain M. Briand's consent to the declarations that M. Doumergue was about to make. In that case M. Briand has finally capitulated to the Nationalists, and it will be impossible in the future to regard him as a sincere supporter of disarmament and international reconciliation. But even if M. Briand has capitulated it is no less true that M. Doumergue's speech was a manifesto against M. Briand's candidature for the Presidency of the Republic, so the capitulation has been in vain.—"Manchester Guardian."

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SEPARATE ELECTORATES

—:o:—

Why They Are Harmful.

The "Mussalman" writes:—

It will be remembered that in a memorandum that Moulana Mohamed Ali prepared just before his death he pleaded for joint electorates, of course with certain conditions. Had he been alive he would have, it is evident, tried his best to introduce joint electorates and abolish the existing separate electorates for the Mussalmans. It is therefore a great pity that those who say that they belong to Maulana Mohamed Ali's school of politics, including of course Maulana Shaukat Ali who used to be guided by the brains of his younger brother, have still been advocating separate electorates although Maulana Mohamed Ali's views on the question were definitely pronounced. We do not, of course, ask anyone to be a blind follower of anybody but we fail to understand why the latter day colleagues of Maulana Monamed Ali should not at least bestow their serious thought over the question on which the Maulana, on the eve of his departure from this world, was so keen and enthusiastic.

We refrain from expressing any opinion at present as to what sort of electorates there should be in other provinces. Let the Mussalmans of those provinces think for themselves. But in Bengal, we must say separate electorates must be abolished and joint electorates established in the very interest of the Muslim community. It is, of course, true that joint electorates are necessary in the interest of nationalism and in the interest of the teeming millions of the masses. But in Bengal joint electorates are necessary in the very communal interest of the Mussalmans and of the teeming millions of Muslim cultivators. And the reason is, we hope already well-known to the reader.

BENGAL FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

In Bengal the Mussalmans are in a majority and according to no logic the majority of seats in the local legislature can be reserved for the Musalmans if separate electorates be retained. The Hindus are one and all opposed to separate electorates and reservation of seats for any majority community. If the Musalmans of Bengal insist on having both, there can then possibly be no agreement with the Hindus and in that case the Government, it must be remembered, will never placate the Musalmans by completely displeasing the Hindus. What may then the Government do? It may partially placate the Musalmans by retaining the separate electorates and may partially placate the Hindus by not reserving a majority of seats for the majority community in Bengal. And the result will be that the Musalmans will have separate electorates with a minority of seats in the Council. And we believe that even a purely communalist Musalman, having the interests of his community at heart unless he is is a self-seeker and unless he has his own axe to grind by means of separate electorates, can reconcile himself to such a position—a position of permanent minority in the Bengal Council, though the Musalmans are in a majority in the province. But if there be joint electorates which the Hindus unanimously want, then they may be—we are not, of course, in the know and cannot therefore be absolutely certain—a compromise with the Hindus and a majority of seats may be reserved for the majority community of the Musalmans for a limited period.

This the position which every Musalman of Bengal ought to realize. We have said all these, assuming that the Musalmans of Bengal as a whole are for separate electorates. This is not, however, at all a fact. A very large section of the Mussalmans, including many recent converts, are decisively in favour of joint electorates. They are not all Nationalists; a considerable number of them are non-Nationalists and they are firmly of the opinion that if adult suffrage is established or if the franchise is sufficiently lowered then the Mussalmans will be able to be returned to the Council in larger numbers and they will be able to capture the majority of the seats inspite of the difficulties that may stand in their way. The retention of separate electorates will, they hold, be positively injurious to the Muslim community in Bengal, as in that case they will have to be satisfied with a minority of seats and will unnecessarily have to depend on an artificial prop that will stunt their growth and retard their development—they will not be able to stand on their own legs.

We would ask our co-religionists who still honestly believe in separate electorates to consider seriously what we have said above and if they do so they will change their opinion when they will have realized how harmful the retention of separate electorates will prove to the Musalmans of Bengal.

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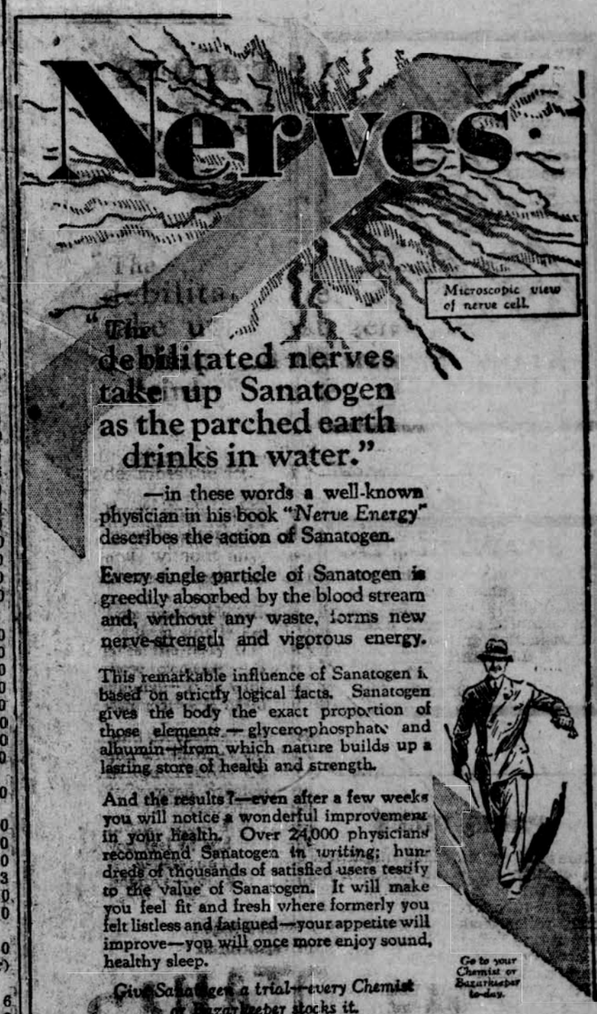
(Note:—The prices mentioned below are ex-mill prices.)

Name of Mill.	Trade No.	Per piece Rs. a. p.
BLEACHED LONGCLOTH.		
Ahmedabad Advance	21001	7 14 0
Currimbhoys	91A	7 7 0
Khatau Makanji	53000	14 3 0
Kohinoor Mill	400000	14 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	500000	14 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	600000	15 0 0
Mysore Spg.	848	13 6 3
Sholapur Spg.	F4000	15 0 0
Swadeshi Mill	06001	6 4 0
Tata Mill	4881	7 7 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING.		
Ahmedabad Advance (Twill)	1001	8 6 0
Currimbhoys	3225B	6 12 0
Bomanji Petit	271	5 0 6
Jamshed Mill	4024	4 7 6
Kohinoor Mill	4	7 4 0
Kohinoor Mill	13765	7 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	1211	7 14 0
Kohinoor Mill	1001	8 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N773	12 2 0
New Gt. Eastern	N801	10 10 0
Tata Mill	3295	4 8 0
BLEACHED MULL		
Currimbhoys	4000	5 8 0
Khatau Makanji	CCC	8 14 0
Kohinoor Mill	2042	5 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	2054	5 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	6020	6 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N826	4 14 0
Sholapur Mill	1289	9 0 0
Tata Mills	46221	8 8 0
BLEACHED TWILL.		
New Gt. Eastern	N813	12 4 0
BLEACHED DRILL.		
Alexandra Mill	799	9 8 0
Currimbhoys	1125	7 3 0
Manockji Petit	1625	8 5 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM2	14 14 3
Swadeshi Mill	2042	13 10 0
Tata Mill	105	12 12 0
BLEACHED SHEETS.		
New Gt. Eastern	N768	2 0 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES.		(per pair)
Ahm. Advance	7630	1 12 6
Currimbhoys	15-1/2 15-1/2	2 3 0
Chandeish Spg.	5011	2 5 6
Chandeish Spg.	5111	3 3 0
Khatau Makanji	P9	3 13 0
Kohinoor Mill	V.M.	3 6 0
Kohinoor Mill	K.V.	3 6 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM26	2 3 9
Sholapur Spg.	12811	1 8 0
Victoria Mill	2257	1 7 0
Victoria Mill	CCCC	1 9 0
DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.		(per piece)
Currimbhoys	28351	4 2 6
Framjee Petit	4295	8 0 7 1/2
Mysore Spg.	MSM20	8 13 6
Swadeshi Mill	783	4 4 0
Tata Mill	3584	4 6 0
DYED DRILL.		
Bomanjee Petit	B1825	7 14 9
Burhanpur Tapti	A2626	5 13 9
Currimbhoys	A1616	6 7 6
Framjee Petit	1515/1	7 0 9
Manockjee Petit	1616	6 9 0
SUSI CHECKS.		
Alexandra Mill	3511	3 0 0
Bomanjee Petit	H275	2 4 0
Burhanpur-Tapti	27000	2 13 0
Century Spg.	283	2 7 9
Currimbhoys	268	2 7 0
Dinshaw Petit	1405	2 2 0
Jamshed Mill	43431	2 15 3
New Gt. Eastern	N840	3 3 0
Phoenix Mill	505	2 6 0
Rachael Sassoon	1405	2 7 0
Sholapur Spg.	2918	2 12 0
Manockji Petit	J279	2 4 0
Manockji Petit	CC3650	3 0 0
STRIPED DRILLS.		
Burhanpur-Tapti	12000	3 1 6
Century Mill	697 1/2	4 12 0
Currimbhoys	2224 1/2	3 4 0
David	902	2 10 0
Hindoostan Mill	64700	6 6 0
Jamshed Mill	5825	2 10 0
Phoenix Mill	902	2 8 0
Western India	902 1/2	3 4 6
STRIPED SUSIS		
Ahm. Advance	1121	4 8 0
Colaba Mill	755N	6 8 0
Currimbhoys	2056	3 4 0
Edward Sassoon	3271	3 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	5500	3 4 0
Kohinoor Mill	5700	3 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N787	7 8 0
COATINGS.		
Framjee Petit	77000/1	4 0 1 1/2
Kohinoor Mill	314	7 14 0
Kohinoor Mill	673	8 14 0
Kohinoor Mill	693	8 0 0
Mysore Spg.	117	8 9 6
Mysore Spg.	114	9 10 3
Mysore Spg.	22	9 9 6
New Gt. Eastern	N885	12 8 0
Tata Mill	845	10 8 0
SHOLAPUR CLOTH.		(per piece)
Currimbhoys	1325	2 13 0
Bomanjee Petit	149	5 4 0
DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR.		(per chadar)
Currimbhoys	5211	1 0 6
Jamshed Mill	112 1/2	1 0 6
Jamshed Mill	435	1 6 0
Jamshed Mill	5312 1/2	1 8 3
Jamshed Mill	7312-1/2	1 10 6
Jamshed Mill	J525 1/2	1 7 9
Manockji Petit	3019	1 5 6
Tata Mill	881	5 8 0
COTTON BLANKETS.		(per blanket.)
Century Mill	896	0 13 0
Century Mill	3201	0 10 1
Jacob Sassoon.	525	0 11 0
TOWELS.		(per dozen)
Manockji Petit	M. P. M.	5 10 0
Manockji Petit	M. P. M.	9 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N698	9 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N726	2 6 0
Tata Mill	96B	17 0 0



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And the results?—even after a few weeks you will notice a wonderful improvement in your health. Over 24,000 physicians recommend Sanatogen in writing; hundreds of thousands of satisfied users testify to the value of Sanatogen. It will make you feel fit and fresh where formerly you felt listless and fatigued—your appetite will improve—you will once more enjoy sound, healthy sleep.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

WEDNESDAY, May 13.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-40 p.m.
THURSDAY, May 14.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Smti. Goshaspben Captain to open Hindi Sangathan Social Club, Chapsi's Bungalow, Dadar, 5. p.m.
FRIDAY, May 15.
Mrs. Naidu to be at-home to the members of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, 4 p.m.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the captains of the above board are requested to send the list of volunteers enrolled, within the last date of this month to the newly opened office (Swadeshi Market, Baboo Ganu Road.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress office.

HINDI SHREE SANGATHAN SOCIAL CLUB.

Srimati Goshespben Captain, will open Hindi Shree Sangathan Social Club" at Seth Dharsi Chapsi's Bungalow at Dadar on Thursday (14th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Ladies of Dadar are requested to attend.

SANTACRUZ KHADI SANGHA.

SANTACRUZ, May 12.

The Monthly Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar was held under the auspices of the Santacruz Khadi Sangha on Sunday in the Sheth Anandilal Podar School premises. Total sales of Khadi amounted to Rs. 180 and the sales of swades' articles amounted to Rs. 30 only.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Mr. Girdharlal V. Sanghavi of the Bombay General Agency, Byculla a sample of "Eagle Brand" white tooth powder and "Magic Tooth Drop". He states that a free trial is given to sufferers from tooth trouble by the manufacturers.

"OUR WORK DURING TRUCE TIME."

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at C.P. Tank, Madhav Baug when Messrs. Swami Anand, Dr. Herdikar, Dr. Kothare, Mrs. Peri Captain and others will speak on "our work during truce time". Mr. Khusedji Cawasji Suntok will preside.

AT-HOME TO MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be "at-Home" to the members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha on Friday (15th instant) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) (and not at 4 p.m. S.T. as previously announced in the post-cards) at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank. This function will be open to the members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha only.

The general reception to Mrs. Naidu on behalf of all the women associations of the city will take place on 15th June 1931.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:—

All those members of the managing Council as well as the workers of the "F" Ward D. C. C. who have got membership books of the Committee with them should return the same along with subscriptions collected to the Committee office at 54-55 Kawarana Building, Parel. Poibavdi, Bombay No. 12 on or before 12th May at 8 p.m. (S.T.) as the rolls have to be closed at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on the 15th instant for purposes of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee elections.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tango Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 20th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant.

"OPENED FIRE IN SELF-DEFENCE."

Armed Constable's Evidence In Chirner Case.

A plea that the police opened firing during the Chirner forest satyagraha on September 25 in self-defence was put forward by an armed constable of Panvel who was closely cross-examined when the Chirner Shooting Case was resumed before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Tuesday.

Krishna Govind Dalvie, an armed constable of Panvel, in his cross-examination said that he was unable to say how the mamlatdar came to be hit by a bullet.

STATEMENT ON STRENGTH OF SOUND.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Rege, defence pleader, witness denied any knowledge as to who prepared the panchanamas of the persons arrested on the hill. He knew that the Ranger jotted down the names but he did not know whether Inspector Patil added anything to that list. Nor did the witness know if Inspector Patil gave any warning to the public. The witness might have made a statement in the lower court that Shiva Patil, a police patel, was beaten on the back by the crowds. Witness was some distance ahead of the police patel and he made the statement on the strength of the fact that he heard the sound of the blows delivered to the victim.

"PATIL DRAGGED BY CROWD".

Proceeding witness said that before the firing was opened by the police, Inspector Patil was dragged by the crowds towards the banyan tree. The mamlatdar (who later died) marched in the direction where the Inspector was dragged. The witness was unable to say how the mamlatdar came to be hit by a bullet nor did he see the mamlatdar actually dropping down dead. Witness also did not see any policeman falling down as a result of stone throwing by the crowds.

WHY HE OPENED FIRE.

Asked if the witness did not feel any compunction in opening fire and if he was not afraid of losing his job for doing so witness replied that he fired in self-defence.

Questioned regarding the death of two armed constables named Jayaram and Narayan witness stated that he did not see these constables being actually done to death by the crowds. But in his statement before his superiors he said so because he saw the crowds that were pursuing and beating these constables were armed with scythes and axes. Witness did not fire upon the people who were belabouring these constable for fear that the bullets might hit his comrades.

THE RETREAT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, another defence counsel, witness stated that after the first round of firing at the banyan tree the police began to beat a retreat towards the village. Witness admitted that during this retreat one or two constables might have been left behind by the police party. But when asked if it did not occur to the witness that if they fired in the direction of the crowds the bullets might also hit their own comrades who might have been left behind, witness replied that he did not know if any constable remained behind.

To further question witness said that he did not fire in the direction of the place where the Inspector was dragged by the crowds nor in the direction of the mamlatdar for fear that the bullets might hit them.

Further hearing was adjourned.

Nomination Of Ordinary Fellows.

—:o:—

The Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University:—

Mr. P. B. Advani, M.Sc., vice Mr. A. J. Turner, deceased.

Mr. D. C. Pawate, M.A., vice Mr. H. P. Jordan, resigned.

CLERKS' UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The report of the working of the Co-operative Credit Society attached to the Bombay Clerks' Union shows the keen interest evinced by the clerical community in the co-operative movement. Out of 518 members of the Clerks' Union 258 are members of the co-operative society. During the year under review they have made a turn over of over Rs. 14,000 entailing a profit of Rs. 1,500. The society was able to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. per share after making a statutory provision for reserve. The co-operative society is really a boon to the ill-paid employees. The clerks and the employees when they are in need of money go to the Pathan and Marwari money-lenders and borrow money at an usurious rate of interest which is sometimes as much as 75 per cent. Once they get into the clutches of the Pathan it is impossible to extricate them. It is, therefore, necessary that the salaried employees should take full advantage of the Clerks' Union Co-operative Society.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

DOHAD, May 9.

The Secretary writes:—

Under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Dohad the third session of the Divisional Conference along with the Union Centre's annual general meeting will take place on Saturday and Sunday the 16th and the 17th instant. Freelandganj Railway Colony, Dohad.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will preside.

In view of the fact that the axe is applied by the administration mercilessly in all Departments the Railway employees of every rank and file are requested to muster strong at the Conference and show their unequivocal condemnation of the high-handed policy pursued by the authorities.

TROMBAY ISLAND C. C., CHEMBUR.

The annual general meeting of the above Committee will be held on Friday the 15th instant at 8-30 p.m. in the Chembur Tilak Library, to transact the following business:

(1) To adopt the Annual report and Statement of accounts. (2) To elect the members of the Managing Committee. (3) To elect representatives on the District Congress Committee. (4) Any other business that may be brought forward with the permission of the president.

All members are requested to be present.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury Remittances during the week ending 9th May 1931 (a) £3,000,000; Total Remittances from 1st April to 9th May 1931 £3,000,000.

(a) A corresponding amount of gold has been transferred from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve in India.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

Mr. S. Srinivasam, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Indian Institute of Bankers, writes:—

I have arranged to be present at the reading room of the Institute on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 5-45 p.m. to 6-45 p.m. every week and will be pleased to get into touch with members and give them any assistance they may require in connection with the choice of books, etc.

"YOUTH AND VILLAGE ORGANISATION."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Mr. Harihar Deshpande, of the Hanuman Vyayam Shala of Amraoti will speak on "Youths and Village Organisation" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the premises of the Youth League, Mhatre's Building, Sandhurst Bridge, Chaupaty. Mr. P. R. Lele will preside.

VACATION COURSE FOR S. T. C. CANDIDATES.

A class designed to help teachers for the S. T. C. Examination will be conducted by Prof. S. V. Phadnis and Principal K. G. Warty in the Maratha High School premises near Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaon every morning from 8 a.m. to 10-15 a.m. (S.T.) from Thursday, the 14th inst. to 3rd June. Mr. V. G. Pradhan, M.A., Ex-Secretary Karachi Municipal School Board, will deliver the opening address.

Sashti Taluka Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, May 11.

The annual general meeting of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee was held yesterday at 9-30 p.m. in the Hanuman Vyayam Shala when the following working committee was elected:—

Mr. D. M. Damle, President.

Mr. K. R. Godbole and Mr. Akbar Ali, Vice-Presidents.

D. M. Nadkarni, R. D. Hegde, K. G. Shah, and Mrs. Yeshodabai Kotwal, Joint Secrearies.

The Sahti Taluka Congress Committee has been allotted 5 seats on the Thana District Congress Committee. The following members were elected to those 5 seats:—

1. Mr. D. M. Damle, 2. Mr. Ahmad Haji Suleman, 3. Mr. Madhavrao Kaldate, 4. Mr. S. M. Abhyankar and '. Mr. D. M. Nadkarni.

The following members were elected as representatives on the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee:—Mr. D. M. Damle and Mr. K. R. Godbole.

DIRT OR DEPRAVITY: WHICH IS BETTER?

—:o:—

Discussion in Bandra Municipality ...

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 12.

Eagerness to adjourn a meeting on account of the lateness of the hour resulted in confusion among the councillors of the Bandra Municipality over the question of a toddy shop at Khar.

DIRT AND DEPRAVITY.

The President, Mr. Gupte, read the resolution passed at a public meeting held at Khar, strongly protesting against the location of a toddy shop in the model suburb, and added that in his opinion, the land would depreciate in value on account of the presence of the booth. Prof. Almeida in his preliminary remarks declared that he did not wish to trample over the susceptibilities of the residents of Khar, but he was averse to the procedure adopted in bringing the question to the Board. Mr. Conceicao pressed that the matter be decided by the Board instead of referring it back. Mr. Rajaballi stated that he saw no objection in the Municipality granting permission for a toddy shop in a locality, if the dumping of dirt and dust, were not considered highly injurious to health. Dr. P. A. Dias referring to this arguement, showed that the emptying of a cesspool cart was only a physical ill, whereas the location of a toddy shop meant the planting of a moral evil. "We would rather see," said Dr. Dias, "our children laid up in bed with sickness due to unhygenic surroundings, than gaze on one that has become a drunken sot, and demoralised by vice." He pointed to the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi in combating the drink evil and exhorted the Municipality to help in this national cause.

ROAD-NAMING.

Another matter that placed the President in a delicate situation, arose on the proposition of Mr. Bulsara, that a section of Perry Road be named "The Sorab Bharucha Road" as mark of appreciation of the services of Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector B.S.D. Mr. Conceicao strongly opposed the proposition and with statistics showed that his work for Bandra was not a tithe of that done by the present President Mr. Gupte. He then moved an amendment that the road be named "The Gupte Road". In second this resolution, Dr. Dias stated that Mr. Bharucha was a rank official and that their services were purely utilitarian and done under pressure from Government. He urged that the Board should begin to recognise and appreciate the labour and services of those of its own members, and perpetuate the memory of its past presidents. Mr. M. B. Sawant put forward an amendment to name the road "The Gandhi Irwin Road." Mr. Gupte expressed his thanks for the tribute paid to him, but thought that since differences of opinion had arisen, the matter be referred back. Mr. Gulamhusein then moved that the matter be referred to the Committee.

CONGRESSMEN ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent).

AKOLA, May 11.

Considerable interest was evinced in the case in which Vikaram Patil and Waman, two prominent Congressmen of Alegaon along with thirty others were convicted by the Senior Magistrate, Akola, on a charge of assault on Shamrao Patil, Taluq Board Chairman, Balapur. An appeal was preferred against the judgment of the Magistrate, and the District Judge of Akola acquitted the Congressmen and two Mahomedans confirming the sentence passed on Uttamgir who is reported to have admitted his having assaulted Shamrao Patil (retired Nazir).

In the month of August 1930 the village of Alegaon showed great interest in the Satyagraha movement, and offered forest Satyagraha for a week. During the period the Satyagraha was going on, the village observed complete hartal, and the police and other officials could not get provisions. Every Congress worker whom the police could lay its hands upon was arrested, under Section 117, including the village Patwari. The Mahar and Chaukidars also had resigned their posts. Mr. Shamrao Patil (retired Nazir) and the Chairman of the Taluq Board were the only persons from the Government officials and the police could receive help.

On the closing of the day of the Satyagraha when Mrs. Pramila Oak was delivering a lecture before the village public late in the evening, some one, it was alleged, assaulted Mr. Shamrao Patil at some distance from the meeting. 11 arrests were made including Sjts. Waman Patil and Vikram Patil, cousins of Shamrao Patil who were ardent supporters of the Congress.

The Senior Magistrate of Akola acquitted 6 of these, and Vikram Patil and Waman Patil with two Mahomedans are now acquitted by the Appellate Court.

CONGRRSS PROPAGANDA IN BALAPUR TALUQ.

Sit. Marathye, Pleader of Akola, ex-War Secretary, Berar Province, visited Wadegaon, Charangaon, Chandani, Pimpalkutha, Sasti and Alegaon and addressed meetings on the future works of Congress.

CHARGE AGAINST HUSBAND

Wife's Dying Declaration Before Magistrate

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Rangnekar, the vacation judges, are engaged in hearing an appeal in a murder case filed by Damodar Narayan Shindore (35), a liquor shop contractor, against the judgment of Mr. A. S. R. Mackin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who convicted the accused on a charge of murder and passed a sentence of death, accepting the unanimous verdict of the assessors.

The case for the prosecution is that the accused returned home late for his midday meal on January 29, and, in the course of the meal, asked her to bake a "papad" for him. Under the influence of liquor, he had an altercation with her on a trivial matter. Subsequently he slapped her, and threatened her. The matter came to such a pass that he actually poured kerosene oil on her head from a chimney hanging down a nail on the wall and threw a lighted match at her; as a result of which her sari caught fire and by the flames her body was scorched from head to foot. She immediately ran and plunged herself in a tub of water. On hearing her screams, the accused's brother, and brother's wife along with two domestic servants came to her rescue removed her half-burnt and drenched sari, made her lie down on a bed, and called for a doctor.

DYING DECLARATION.

It is alleged by the prosecution that the accused left the place in the meantime, and concealed himself up in his brother's room till he was arrested late at night on the strength of her dying declaration.

At about 3-30 p.m. Dr. Sha came, nurse Jamnabai came soo after; and they gave the patient an injection of morphia. Dr Warty also examined her a about 4-30 p.m. and left after giving instructions to Dr. Shah. The brother and the mother of the deceased who were sent for came at about 4-45 p.m. Immediately on learning the cause of her misery, the brother went and informed the police. Sub-Inspector of police arrived on the scene, and carried on an investigation. A "panchnama" was made. Guards were kept at City Magistrate, before whom at the two gates. Then came the dying declaration was made by the deceased. The District Superintendent and the Inspector of police were also present. Afterwards she was removed to a hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries the following day.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the appellant, while Mr. P B. Shingne, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

Counsel for the appellant argued that the death was either due to suicide or an accident. The deceased had implicated her husband because her brother and mother, who interviewed her before the arrival of the police, must have suggested her to do so out of ill-will.

Counsel for the Crown argued that there was no opportunity to drop suggestions to her,—when her state of mind was such as not to grasp the alleged fabrication, and when a number of people were present in the room. Moreover, the accused's brother had sent for them, which showed that there could not have been any ill-will between them. Further there was nothing to show what caused her to commit suicide and the question of accident was out of place as the fire, used for baking a "papad", would not have been so intense.

Counsel for the Crown had not finished his argument when the Court rose for the day.

PRINCE BIBESCO

A Press Communique, issued by the Royal Roumanian Consulate, Bombay, announces that H. R. H. Prince Bibesco of Roumania and Party will arrive by Calcutta Mail at V. T. on Thursday, 14th instant at 8-15 a.m. His arrival will be strictly private on account of his very delicate health. He will be met by Major Paymaster, Royal Roumanian Consul and the Secretary of the Political Department of the Bombay Government. H. R. H. and party will embark by mail steamer "Macedonia" on Saturday, the 16th instant.

RETIREMENT OF MR. T. O. G. COOKE.

PLEASANT FUNCTIOIN AT G.P.O.

A pleasant function took place on last Saturday in the G.P.O. on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. T. O. G. Cooke, Assistant Presidency Post Master after 42 years of service.

Mr. W. B. Rodrick, Presidency Post Master in a speech referred to the ability and conscientiousness displayed by his retiring collegue during his long service and Mr. M. Aranha who spoke next reciprocated the same sentiment. Before the gathering dispersed a valuable gold watch was presented to Mrs. Cooke as a souvenir from the staff.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY.

Formed At Bareilly.

(From A Correspondent.)

BAREILLY, May 6.

Under the auspices of the local Muslim Youngmen's Association, a meeting of the Nationalist Muslims with a view to forming the local Nationalist Muslim party was held at Nizam Manzil yesterday.

Sayed Yusuf Ali, Advocate, M. L. C. Chairman, Municipal Board, Bareilly was in the chair.

There was a select gathering consisting mostly of local lawyers and educated Muslims.

Mr. Aziz Ahmed Khan, Advocate in a very impressive speech explained the principle underlying joint electorates and the aims and objects as also the necessity of establishing the new party.

The following resolution was adopted:—

"That this public meeting of Nationalist Muslim of Bareilly acknowledges with gratitude the right lead given to the Muslim community by the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference held at Lucknow at this critical juncture in the country's history and resolve to establish a local Nationalist Muslim Party."

The following office-bearers were elected:—Mr. Aziz Ahmed Khan, Advocate, President, Mr. Kavir Hussain Khan, M.A., LL.B. Vice-President; Sayed Altaf Ali B.A. (Alig), Joint Secretary, Mr. Azhar Ali Khan B.A. LL.B. Secretary.

ONLY FOLLOWING BRITISH EXAMPLE

Australia's Threat To Britain

MELBOURNE, April 14.

Ten thousand people attended Mr. Lang's meeting at the Stadium here to-night. The proceedings were orderly, and Mr. Lang was frequently loudly applauded especially when he raised his voice to its highest pitch in denunciation of "British financiers' but on the whole there was noticeable absence of genuine fervour among those whom, by their applause, Mr. Lang might have been entitled to claim as agreeing with his repudiation policy.

No Trades Hall officials were present, and the chairman was the secretary of the Clothing Union. Mr. Lang repeated in the main the substance of his Sydney speeches, his chief contention being that it was essential that the country should be relieved, from its interest burden.

Australians were beleaguered Mr. Lang said, and must either run up the white flag or fight a way out. When Great Britain held the pistol of non-payment of interest at the head of the United States she got a greater measure of justice. Why should Australia not receive relief from Great Britain when it had been granted to Germany, Britain's War-time enemy? Australia wanted relief only for two or three years, so that she could use the £36,000,000 of interest payable abroad in rehabilitating herself then she would be in a position to meet all her just debts. Australia had not repudiated, but she had been repudiated by Britain, because Britain had bought the wheat of a nation which had repudiated all its debts—Russia—and left Australia's wheat on her hands.

The Weather

—:o:—

POONA, May 12.

Yesterday's low pressure area over Baluchistan has caused nearly general rain in Kashmir and local rain in Sind and along the North West Frontier Province with a few light showers in south-west Punjab and lies this morning over north Punjab. Associated with thunderstorms there has been local rain in Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma and North-east India and in south-east Madras. Temperature has been above normal in east Punjab, west United Provinces, east Central India, east Central Provinces and east Hyderabad. Condition continues to be unsettled in the Bay of Bengal between Andaman Islands and Coromandel Coast.

The Chief amounts are: Mandalay one inch, Yamethin a half, Mergui and Rangoon a quarter Bogra two, Mymensingh one and a half, Balasore one, Shillong three quarters, Purnea and Burdwan a half, Dinajpur a quarter Fort Sandeman three, Parachinar one and a half, Sonamarg, Dras, Chaman a half, Srinagar, Gilgit, Jacobabad, Drosh, Harnai and Quetta a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Sind and north Baluchistan, continue in North West Frontier Province and Kashmir and extend in east and north Punjab and Kumaon Hills. Rainfall will also continue in Bengal and Assam and extend in Pegu, Arakan and Upper Burma.—A.P.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS AFFAIRS

—:o:—

Workers Hold Demonstration

ACCUSE MANAGEMENT OF CALLING POLICE

The workers of the Khatau Makanji Mills, Bombay, who have gone on strike demanding the re-instatement of a dismissed weaver and redress of many other grievances held a demonstration in the mill area on Tuesday morning. About a thousand workers carrying Red Flags paraded the streets in Parel, and finally met in a public meeting held opposite the mill gates.

All the mill gates were vigorously picketed by volunteers attached to the Red Flag Union. The police party posted near the mill the previous day was withdrawn. Some of the leaders of the strikers accused the management with having called the police and said that nothing would deter them from claiming their just rights and fighting for the workers' cause.

A few anonymous Marathi leaflets which were distributed among the strikers in the morning, warning them against being led by mischief-makers, and exhorting them to rejoin work were collected at the meeting and burnt.

The management of the mill have posted another notice at the mill gates that the mill will remain closed until further notice. Both the strikers and the management seem to maintain an uncompromising attitude, and there appears to be no prospect of an early settlement.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

—:o:—

In-Patient Department Temporarily Closed

The Hon. Secretary, Free Emergency Hospital, Bombay, writes:—

By reason of Truce, during its continuance, the In-patient Department of the above Hospital will be temporarily closed but the out-door Department will be continued as before so that the public may be given the benefit thereof irrespective of caste or creed and also to enable the committee to resume taking in in-patients immediately if and when the occasion arises.

The Committee rejoice in recording the innumerable help rendered by the public in the form of money, medicines, cloth, grains, milk, ghee, vessels and such other various useful things. It can neither afford to forget the magnificent and spontaneous assistance of the Doctors, nurses, volunteers, sevikas, Cloth Market Volunteer Corps, Mandvi Volunteer Corps and such other corps nor the princely help of a gentleman and some associations who satisfied the long-felt need of the Hospital by presenting a nice well-equipped Ambulance Car. In particular, we wish to acknowledge the invaluable aid of some ladies of good families in the entire management of stores and kitchen. Last but not least, the timely help and co-operation of the Managing Committee of the Lad caste in giving free use of Lad Wadi for such humanitarian purpose are too great to forget. To all these people without whose aid and co-operation, such a big institution could not have run so efficiently, the committee offer their heartiest thanks and fervently hope that on similar occasion arising in future, they will not lag behind but will vie with each other in responding to the call of the above institution.

MAHAKOSHI PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD TO PRESIDE

SAUGOR, May 10.

The dates of the Mahakoshal (Hindustani C. P.) Provincial Political Conference have been fixed to June 2nd, 3rd and 4th (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday). The total number of delegates is 448, one delegate being elected for a population of 20,000.

Arrangements for the boarding and lodging of delegates are in progress. The rate for two meals (one day) has been fixed at 12 as. and for one meals. 8 as. The committee incharge is sparing no pains to give as decent food as possible.

The Reception Committee at its general meeting yesterday unanimously accepted the proposal put forward by a majority of the District Congress Committees, of electing Moulana Abul Kalam Azad as the president of the Provincial Political Conference.

It is being thought over to hold the Provincial Youths' Conference, the Women's Conference, the Hindu Sahitya Sammelan, the Sevadal Conference and the Kisan Conference during the same week. Preparations are in progress.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

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Followed by Questions & Answers.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1931.

COMMUNAL DISTRUST

"The strength of the communal leaders", said Bhai Parmanand in his presidential speech at the Punjab and Frontier Hindu Conference, "undoubtedly lies in feeding and supporting the communal feeling". This is a profoundly true remark and the whole speech itself was a fairly good illustration of that remark having been conceived for the most part from the Hindu communalist point of view. Bhai Parmanand does not seem to have made any adequate attempt to appreciate or understand the Muslim point of view. Referring in his review of the present situation to the period of the civil disobedience campaign and the attitude of high Government officials towards it, he says: "It was very fortunate for India and her people that during this period there were at the helm of British affairs in India and in England men who were possessed of broad human sympathies, high and noble intentions and a sincere desire to do good to the Indian people". If Bhai Parmanand had viewed the Muslim position with the same charity with which he speaks of the human sympathies of those who permitted the jailing and bludgeoning of tens and thousands of Indians, he might have discerned truer human sympathies among his Muslim brethren, especially among the twelve thousand and odd Muslims who went to jail so that both Hindus and Muslims might be free.

Bhai Parmanand has a summary way of dealing with many of the claims of Muslims. He would at the very outset suspect a communal motive behind this or that claim and say with the air of scandalised nationalism "Oh, that claim is tainted with a communal motive such rank communalism cannot be encouraged." On some such ground he rules out the separation of Sind. Of course he will not like to be told that there is a communal motive behind his opposition. But why bring in the question of the motive at all, when every claim can and should be considered on its intrinsic merits? Besides, there is nothing wrong or unnatural in the Muslims urging a claim because it is an advantage to them. Even as regards the claim of adult suffrage, which in fact is the claim of the Congress and most Nationalists, Bhai Parmanand says: "The motive of the Mahomedans in making this demand is, however, communal and not constitutional. They think that in certain provinces, where they are greater in numbers their voting strength falls very short of their proportion in numbers. Naturally they desire that their voting strength should be equalised to their proportion of population, and adult suffrage would be a means to that end. I do not think it is the right course for us to follow." Adult suffrage is now demanded by women, the depressed classes and various other minorities and it is difficult to understand opposition to it from any one who claims to be a democrat.

Bhai Parmanand fails to do justice to the Muslim Nationalist Conference, whose resolutions, he says, excepting the insistence on joint electorates, are the old communal claims "expressed in different words." His quotations from Lord Durham's report about the efficacy of joint electorates are worth repetition. Referring to the jealously between the French and the British in Canada on the eve of Responsible Government, Lord Durham says: "The French and the British are not two parties holding different opinions and seeking different objects in respect of government, but are two different races engaged in a national contest. Their mutual dislike extends beyond politics into social life where, with some trifling exception, all inter-course is confined to persons of the same origin: grown up persons of different religions seldom or never meet in private societies; and even the children, when they quarrel, divide themselves into French and English like their parents.... Not a day nor scarcely an hour passes without some petty insult, some provoking language or even some serious mutual affront occurring between persons of French and British descent." But note the magical change brought about by joint electorates. Lord Durham himself says: "The new Constitution provided for a common electorate and it is well-known that the French and the British in Canada are now on the friendliest terms, which would not have been the case if the cleavage which existed before the grant of Dontinion Status to that country had been further widened by the creation of separate electorates". We have no doubt that if we had joint electorates in India, Bhai Parmanand, who has been an ardent Nationalist before would not have changed so sadly as he is. And if a Hindu-Muslim settlement could be soon effected on the basis of joint electorates and adult suffrage, all traces of differential treatment of communities are bound to disappear in less than a decade.

RIDICULOUS BEGINNING.

—:o:—

Correspondents at Simla of Anglo-Indian journals have been dropping hints recently that the Government of India were busy preparing a great scheme for the establishment of an Indian Air Force. It was suggested that the British Government in a fit of generosity had even intimated that this Force consisting of one flight of four aeroplanes would be manned exclusively by Indians. The Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer" imparted last week this news of the immense progress towards Indianisation of the army contemplated in high quarters and the special correspondent of the "Times of India" at Simla in a despatch sent out on Friday and published by that journal yesterday trumpets forth the great event. He is almost apologetic about this concession to Indian feeling and devotes a special paragraph to the "fine aptitude" of Indians for aviation, as certified by "flying officers of great judgment." And he prepares his readers for an astounding piece of news. He tells them "It is not surprising, therefore, that the six Cranwell places were quickly filled. In fact, seven Indian lads have gone to Cranwell."

Those who must find out some device to throw out a sop to Indian sentiment and provide British politicians and the Government of India an opportunity to declare before the whole world that Indians are no longer to be shut out from the air defence of their own country have hatched a plan which will not deceive Indian youth but which may help to silence the criticism of foreign critics of British policy in India. We shall not be surprised if in the American Press the news is now featured with suitably flamboyant "streamers" that Britain has taken the generous step of allowing Indians to manage their own air defence. But what does this 'grandiose' scheme come to, after all? There will be at the end of 133 four Indian officers operating machines, with a personnel of technical and followers Corps now under training in the Indian State Railway workshops. Those cadets for commissioned ranks can be secured from the Military College at Dehra Dun or from the Indian Army. But the question of securing a regular flow of cadets is, we are told, still under discussion. It is ridiculous to suppose that Indians will be satisfied with this small beginning. If the Government of India and the British Government are really sincere about Indianisation of the army, they can easily establish military academies in this country, instead of compelling Indian candidates to go to Sandhurst, Woolwich and Cranwell where a very small number of vacancies are reserved for them. For years Indians have demanded that facilities for military training to the fullest extent must be made available in their own country. If the desire to inaugurate an Indian Air Force manned by Indians were genuine, the scheme implementing it would have included as a fundamental necessity the immediate establishment of a Cranwell in this country itself. The present scheme is so ridiculously limited in its scope that it will not satisfy Indian aspirations. And so long as Indian officers have no chance of being included for training in Staff Colleges, although there may be an increase in the number of Indians in the officers' cadre, whether in the military or air force, India will find that the real control of her defence remains in non-Indian hands.

Trifles

—:o:—

The European Association "are in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Villiers to the effect that the tone of the interview with him published by the "Daily Express" is not in accordance with his expressed views.

* * * *

I knew all would turn out well. You see what Mr. Villiers did was that he threatened dire consequences to India and violence with the help of Musalmans in soft and soothing notes—"sotto voce". There is evidently something wrong not with Mr. Villiers but with the accoustics of the "Daily Express" columns.

* * * *

Dempsey protests that he is not as rich a man as many people suppose, and that he has a lot of "frozen assets".
To which his wife Miss Estelle Taylor desires to add herself.

* * * *

According to Professor Otis more than 80 per cent. of America's "so-called successful business men" read nothing but trash.
They are much too busy steal—I mean piling up the Shakespearean "truth."

* * * *

But I am relieved to think that in India, at any rate, more than 80 per cent. of us are highly successful in so far as we are simply incapable of reading—even trash.

* * * *

"In the course of his address Bhaiji (Bhai Parmanand) traced the origin and growth of the Hindu Mahasabha movement in India, referred to the communal and minority problems, adult suffrage, religious freedom and public services."

* * * *

The adventure, I note, has ended to the entire satisfaction of Bhai Parmanand. He has come out of the woods at the wrong end with the firmer conviction that all would be to the best in this best of all possible worlds provided Mahatma Gandhi and all others bowed before the superior wisdom of the Mahasabha.

* * * *

A report from Simla says that the conspiracy of alarm started by the Anglo-Indian Press has failed and the Viceroy's refusal to play into its hands has "brought down with a crash the house of cards set up by the reactionaries".

* * * *

Please reassure yourself. There are no casualties reported. The skins of reactionaries are proof against much more serious crashes. They have, therefore not even been bruised.

* * * *

"Peace-cum-Goodwill's" reference to Mr. Adi. K. Sett and his "wonderful articles" in the "Times of India", reminds me of a duty which, I deeply regret to say, I have long neglected. Indeed I had forgotten all about it.

* * * *

The fact is that there is no substance in the plausible suggestion, persistently indulged in, that Mr. Sett has been offered the freedom of outhouses in the Bombay Yacht Club or the Byculla Club at certain stated hours.

* * * *

Says the "Times of India":—"Even the sharpest of mother wit tends to wear thin if it is not refreshed from the wells of literature."
If owners of mother wit fail to keep the weight of its edge up to the mark by frequent helpings of literary waters, it will certainly be for no fault of our contemporary.

* * * *

A suggestion was made to Mr. Benn that "aeroplanes should be utilised in India to drop vernacular literature on villages in order to bring home Government's case to the people."

* * * *

The suggestion is most appropriate and has been made none too soon; specially after the experience of dropping Western Literature in, for instance, the the N. W. F. P. and the Tribal Tracts. Not that the scheme failed. It was almost a thundering success in that it spread conviction far and wide. But deeply convincing though it was, it yet suffered from two defects: (1) It was very costly and (2) the man whom it made usually died from the shock of revelations before he could fully understand what was happening.

THE PROBLEM OF ELECTORATES.

PLEA FOR BROAD-MINDEDNESS.

(BY M. I. Baig.)

Difficult though it is to predict the success or failure of the second session of the Round Table Conference in London, the one rock which appears to threaten its ship is the well-nigh impossible solution of the question of separate electorates for Muslims. The cleavage between Muslim politicians on this issue is becoming more and more manifest, and the non-Muslims have, with all their tenacity of purpose, stuck to their demand for the substitution in the new constitution of joint or mixed electorates for separate electorates as the only "rational system of representation."

ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE.

The Confernces at Delhi and Lucknow have produced conflicting decisions and the only good that has come out of the divergent decisions is that an attempt at compromise is being made by the Nawab of Bhopal. If, unfortunately, this princely intervention fails in its purpose, the advocates of opposite views will carry on their propaganda. The supporters of joint electorates will, however, have to put up a spirited fight. Their only chance of success will lie in swelling their ranks against communalists, and in appealing on a very large scale to the sanity of educated and enlightened Muslims whom communalists cannot scare or frighten.

OBSTACLE TO COMMON CITIZENSHIP.

It is very interesting to watch the attitude the Government may take in the altered conditions of Irwin-Gandhi settlement. Few Muslims know probably that Montagu and Chelmsford declared communal representation as "opposed to the teaching of history and a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-governing principle." They maintained it at the cost of delaying the realisation of a common citizenship in the hope that conditions might alter and time might change the mentality of Muslims. But no change has since taken place. On the contrary, the Simon Commission was forced to recommend the retention of separate electorates, and the ideal of a common citizenship is as difficult of realisation to-day as it was before the Reforms of 1919. The spirit of mutual distrust still pervades Councils and Conferences and the gulf between the two communities has not been bridged.

CONVERSE OF SLOGAN.

The authors of the Nehru Report had expected Muslims to see the obvious thing that "a hostile majority could always, by sheer force of number, override the wishes of the minority." The absence of the third party to which minorities have looked for help and protection will surely, notwithstanding all the safeguards, make it imperative for minorities to be on cordial and friendly terms with the majority community. Muslims generally forget the converse of their slogan that no majority can govern without the willing co-operation of contented minorities. Can minorities also live peacefully and happily without the sympathy or support of the majority community? Certain sacrifices have got to be made by both the majority and minority in the interest of a settlement. If either of the two refuses to make such sacrifices, they have no right to ask for anything more than what they have received.

Wild speeches do not help to create a proper atmosphere for an amicable settlement. Communalists have done sufficient harm. They must now realise that their creed is not going to be embraced by enlightened Muslims or noble-minded non-Muslims.

RELIGIOUS CONVERSIONS.

—:o:—

NO COMPULSORY TEACHING OF THE BIBLE IN PERSIA.

(BY G. K. N.)

Let me endorse entirely your courageous concluding suggestion in the leader on "Creeds and Conversion." This is precisely the time and ours the country which should subscribe to the doctrine that

"If wishing were having, we would most fervently wish that the people of India, as indeed of the whole world, would regulate their beliefs and conduct in accordance with the spirit of Reason and Humanity irrespective of creeds, would adopt every belief and conduct dictated by Reason and Humanity even if such belief and conduct were banned by the creed of their birth, and would renounce every belief and conduct repugnant to Reason and Humanity even if such belief and conduct were strictly enjoined by the creed of their birth."

We in India might take a leaf out of the book of some of our neighbours. It may interest the wide circle of your readers to learn how Persia is tackling the problem of religion with regard to Christian missionary efforts. I would, if I may, interpolate a sentence to testify my admiration for the humanitarian side of the mighty Christian endeavour throughout the East, both the Middle and the Far.

REASONABLE LIMITATIONS.

Christianity is permitted to be preached by King Reza Shah Pahlavi; but limitations are imposed, which appear to be consonant with Reason. The Christian missionaries, even in their own schools, may teach the Bible to the Christian pupils but not to the non-Christians. And those schools managed by the Americans in Teheran and the Stuart Memorial College in Isfahan are splendid institutions. The Americans have even a scheme for establishing a University in Teheran. On the other hand, the enlightened Government of the Shah has refrained from making the study of the Qoran compulsory for any of its non-Moslem subjects. "All schools in Persia," writes an eminent educationist, "have to be carried on now in accordance with the Government educational regulations and these 'forbid the required teaching of any religion to the adhherents of other religions.' We are not allowed by these regulations to use the Bible as a text-book of required religious instruction. It was at first feared that all schools would be called upon to teach the Qoran; but this happily is not obligatory on non-Moslem schools."

Incidentally this communication, the gist of which has appeared in authoritative periodicals, does away with the necessity, if there was any, of establishing special denominational schools in Persia for fear lest the existing Missionary institutions might force the Bible on the Muslim or Zoroastrian pupils.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

What comes of subjection

Mr. Anis Ahmad, who has the reputation of being a tried friend of British bureaucrats in India is reported to have made in a speech at Simla a characteristic suggestion which might make common sycophants green with envy. He said that as the Muslims would be in a minority in the Central Legislature even if they had a third of the seats, the right plan for them was to work for responsibility in the provinces but not in the centre. Possibly some day he would be persuaded to say that only those provinces which had a Muslim majority were fitted for responsibility, of course with ample safeguards for his British friends.

The Contrast

What a refreshing contrast it is to turn to a self-respecting patriot like Khan Abul Gaffar Khan of Peshawar and his work. Under his guidance the Central Jirga of the Frontier Province has resolved to form Jirgas and organise Khudai-Khidmatgars in each and every district to carry on the fight for Swaraj and to concentrate their energies specially on promoting Hindu-Muslim unity and the manufacture of Khaddar. We much wish that the Khan Saheb and other nationalist leaders like Atta-ulla-Shah Bukhari could tour through important centres in India to spread militant nationalism among the Muslims.

Truce and the Punjab

When, the requisite atmosphere having been previously prepared to the best of Anglo-Indian propagandist ability, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency made his notorious speech, it was hailed with delighted indignation against the Congress. That it was part of a die-hard campaign to forestall Lord Willingdon and strike before the Viceroy could act is now common knowledge. The reasoned statement that Doctor Satyapal has published shows that the Punjab satrap's tactics were designed also to cover the local Government's own sins of omissions and commissions. The instances quoted by Doctor Satyapal prove beyond doubt that the Congress, so far from being the culprit, is a victim of official high-handedness. Indeed, as the Doctor points out, the Punjab bureaucracy has gone much farther than any other provincial administration in ignoring the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. The party that owes an unqualified apology to fairplay is the party of which the head is Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency. But Congress is to be the villain of the piece, since Sir Geoffrey has said so. And there is an end of the matter so far at least as honest propagandists, in India as well as in England, are concerned.

Determined

The Chinese Government is determined to solve the question of extra-territoriality in a manner satisfactory to the self-respect of the people of China. The Powers have been shelving the matter and postponing meeting the Chinese demands on one pretext or the other. Recent negotiations between the Nanking authorities and the British representative in China, Sir Miles Lampson, did not lead to tangible results but Mr. Henderson's reply to an interpellation in the Commons on Monday shows that the Nanking Government is not deterred from pursuing the policy it has chalked out because the negotiations have failed. It has issued a mandate proposing to apply unilaterally certain arrangements for the exercise of jurisdiction over foreigners to take effect as from January 1, 1932. It is significant that Mr. Henderson says, foced with this determined policy on the part of the Nanking Government, that "negotiations are still in progress."

An urgent appeal

We strongly support an urgent appeal for financial assistance to the "Girl's Home" at Jalpaiguri (Bengal) that has been issued by its public spirited Secretary Mrs. A. K. Khandaker. The Home was founded in 1927 for the advancement of girls' education among Musalmans. That it was a most commendable move is evident from the fact of appalling ignorance among the millions of Bengal Muslims. It has been doing good within the limitations of financial poverty relieved from day to day by irregular private donations. Now the Home is face to face with the gravest crisis of its life. The house in which it is located at present is going to be auctioned on May 20 on account of debts owed by its owner. If it is sold out the Institution will have to close down for want of suitable accommodation. The Secretary has, therefore, appealed for Rs. 8,000 to buy it out at the auction. We sincerely trust Muslims who are socially more advanced and who have also the money, will not fail to render immediate help for the sake of their backward and poor brethren in Bengal.

ECHO OF LAST DISASTROUS FIRE IN CORPORATION HALL

Serious Allegations Against Fire Brigade Men.

COMMISSIONER RAISES POINT OF ORDER.

MEETING ADJOURNED PENDING ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OPINION.

BOMBAY, May 12.

Allegations of a serious character were made against the Fire Brigade of Bombay at a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall on Tuesday afternoon. The question arose out of the unfortunate incident that took place on the 1st of May when a number of houses situated in the Dhabu Street near Bhendi Bazaar were gutted by a disastrous fire which resulted in immense loss to property amounting to several lakhs of rupees. There was a general impression in the minds of those who were present on the scene that if it were not for the belated supply of water, the low pressure and more particularly the alleged questionable conduct of some of the "laskars" of the Fire Brigade much of the loss could have been avoided. There was a heated debate in the Corporation which ultimately resulted in the proposition being referred to the Advocate-General for legal opinion.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved the following proposition:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to submt to the Corporation a report about the recent fire that broke out in Dhabu Street on the 1st of May and about the various complaints made in respecting thereof."

LOW WATER SUPPLY.

Commending the resolution to the House, the speaker said that the area where the fire wrought the havoc on May 1 was inhabited by the Borah community. The damage was to the extent of two or three lakhs of rupees. There were complaints from the persons on the spot about the water supply. Four gentlemen had given their complaints in writing to him which he had submitted to the Commissioner, who, he expected, must have enquired into the matter already. The second complaint was that pressure of the water was very low.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST FIRE MEN.

By far the most serious complaint was that some of the "laskars" on duty demanded consideration before they could render any assistance. The obvious inference was that if the Fire Brigade had performed its duties properly, much of the loss could have been avoided. Nearly 150 families of the Borah community were rendered homeless as a result of this Fire. If the allegations were true, the behaviour of the laskars was most reprehensible.

At this stage a member of the Corporation raised an objection to the presence of the Chief of the Fire Brigade in the Hall.

FIRE BRIGADE CHIEF IN THE HALL.

The President explained that the Officer of the Fire Brigade was present in the Hall so that if any information was demanded, he would give it on the spot to the Commissioner.

Continuing Mr. Mohanlal said that one laskar had complained that there was not enough petrol in the Engine. Another had complained that the engine was not properly working. Concluding, he observed that in the interests of the public and also to safeguard the fair name of the Corporation it was highly essential that the whole matter should be thoroughly investigated into and the culprits if any were brought to book.

AN AMENDMENT.

Dr. Vora moved an amendment. "That a Committee consisting of following members (named in the meeting) be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and rtport on the serious allegations made by certain members of the public regarding the belated supply and low pressure of water and demand of consideration on the part of the Fire Brigade men at the disastrous fire broke out in Dhabu Street on the 1st of May 1931. That the Committee be authorised to call for evidence, to examine the Municipal officers and to take such other evidence as may be necessary in the matter.

The Commissioner be requested to place before the Committee all relevant papers on the subject. Necessary protection be accorded to all parties who might come to give the evidence or make any inculpatory statements and the letter from Mr. K. B. Safri on the subject be referred to the Committee.

Speaking on the amendment, Dr. Vora maintained that it was the duty of the Corporation to examine the allegations. That was the only method of creating confidence. The Fire Brigade of Bombay was regarded as one of the best in the world. It was a surprise, indeed, that it should have made itself responsible for these allegations.

POINT OF ORDER.

The Commissioner, at this stage of the debate raised a very important point of order. He pointed out that there was a provision in the amendment which authorised the Committee to call Municipal Officers to give evidence before that Committee and also to take such steps as may be necessary in the matter. Now taking steps and examining the Officers were purely Executive functions and no Committee could take these functons to itself. He admitted that the Corporation had a right to demand information, but certainly they could not examine the Municipal Officers.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji asked tht Commissioner to point out the section of the Municipal Act in support of the latter point of order. He submitted that the Corporation as a whole had every right to examine any officer in their service.

Dr. Vora pointed out the number of cases in which Municipal Officers were examined by various Committees.

Sir Vasant Rao Dabholkar challenged Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji to quote the section which authorised the Corporation to examine its Officers.

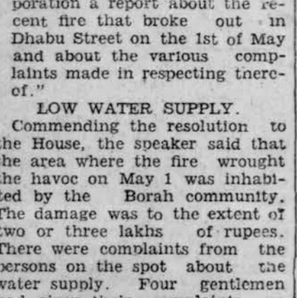
Mr. B. T. Desai said that all Officers including even the Commissioner, were the servants of the Corporation, and if the Commissioner could examine the Officers he saw no reason mhy the Corporation could not do so.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta observed that there were three possibilities in which the Municipal Officers could be called before the Committee. The first was when an officer was a complainant. The second was when he was the accused himself and the third was when the Corporation on its own initiative would call the Officers he saw no reason why the possibility was not provided for in any of the sections of the Municipal Act.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh quoted instances when Officers were examined by the Committee.

The President, explaining the position, observed that the subject matter of the point of order involved a constitutional issue of vital importance. It was necessary to consult the legal opinion on the subject. He, therefore, adjourned the consideration of the subject to Monday pending the legal opinion of the Advocate-General.

The Corporation then adjourned for ordinary business till the 16th of June. The adjourned special meeting will be held on Monday next.



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BYCULLA 'REVOLTS'

Insists On Holding Parallel Elections.

A very interesting development which will considerably add to the excitement of the ensuing elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has just been revealed.

It is reported that some Congressmen from Byculla Ward are preparing a "revolt" against the present executive of the B. P. C. C. by holding a parallel election in their Ward.

B. P. C. C.'s AUTOCRACY.

The threatened "rebellion" is due to the fact that the B. P. C. C. recently disqualified the Byculla Ward District Congress Committee for the purpose of the elections. Usually the conduc of the election is entrusted to the respective Ward Committees, but in this instance the executive of the B. P. C. C. decided to deprive this Ward of this privilege and to hold the elections under the direct control of B. P. C. C. itself.

The Byculla Ward has the largest representation on the B. P. C. C. and sends as many as 15 representatives to serve on that body. Even the Girgaum Ward which comes second in population has a representation of 11 seats only on the B. P. C. C.

A POCKET BOROUGH.

Many reasons are given in justification of the action taken by the B. P. C. C. It is stated that the population of this Ward is more than 3 lakhs and during all these years the members enrolled by this Committee were not more than a couple of hundreds. The Committee did not move it little finger to increase the membership with the result that this ward was a "pocket borough" for certain members walk straight into the B. P. C. C. and the All-India Congress Committee.

WHY DISQUALIFIED.

Further it is even alleged that the Ward did not maintain anything like a regular office and that even the fundamental right of membership of the Congress was denied to the citizens. Owing to this the B. P. C. C. disqualified the Ward in so far as the elections were concerned and decided to hold elections under its own auspices.

BYCULLA DETERMINED.

It now appears that the present Secretary of the Byculla Ward Committee intends to hold a parallel election. The B. P. C. C. has enrolled as many as 5000 members in the ward. It has decided upon putting up a polling booth opposite the Byculla Bridge, while the Secretary of the Byculla Ward Committee intends to set up another polling booth elsewhere.

The result will be that two sets of representatives to the B. P. C. C. will be elected from the same Ward and a delicate situation will arise.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LABOUR LEADERS

A Reply To Mr. Jamnadas Mehta

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In an interview to the "Indian Daily Mail", Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has repeated and amplified the allegation he made at the socalled 'unity conference' that 'certain Labour leaders cause and prolong strikes in their personal interest and take bribes from speculators on the Share Market'.

When one of us, Mr. Deshpande, demanded from Mr. Mehta that he should give out the names of these Labour leaders so that they could be properly denounced, he refused to do so, pleading fear of libel action; but he admitted that he was not referring to Mr. Deshpande.

Now he returns to the charge in a more specific yet not less ambiguous manner. He refers to the last mill strike in Bombay, and in connection with it he says that certain 'bears' in the Share Market 'were in daily touch with certain leaders of the workers to whom they lent liberal support either in the name of relief money or as donations, which, of course, did not reach the workers. He says further: "I know certain Labour leaders who made money in this way. Some of them are still Labour leaders, but two of them are now out of it."

Since we, the undersigned took a prominent part in the last mill strike (the General Strike in 1929 to which Mr. Mehta is obviously referring), we have a right to demand and we accordingly demand that Mr. Mehta should declare explicitly which persons he is referring to, and whether he is referring to any of us. If he has any charges to make against us, we call upon him to make them openly and adduce proofs to substantiate them, and if only fear of libel action prevents him from doing so, we assure him that we shall not take any libel action, and that we shall refute his charges in the forum of the public press and platform without resort to legal measures. It is needless to add that we are sure Mr. Mehta will not be able to make such wild charges with reference to any of us, just as he has admitted that he cannot make them with reference to Mr. Deshpande; and in that event we demand of him he should frankly make a public declaration to that effect.

We further declare that we are unaware of any contribution to the relief fund of the Girni Kamgar Union made by any share bazaar speculators.

In case he is referring to some other persons, it is still his duty to publish their names. Any fear of libel action, is unjustified, since the libellous statement for which Mr. Mehta has admittedly sufficient proofs, would be made undoubtedly in the public interest especially in the interest of the working class. He should publish their names, since, as he declares, they are still Leabours leaders."

It will certainly be wrong for Mr. Mehta to evade his duty by saying, as he did at the 'unity conference' that those whom the cap fits should wear it. We have already challenged him to prove that it fits us and to reply to our categorical denial of the charge with reference to us.

Mr. Mehta says that he made his grave statement in reply to Mr. Ranadiv's charge of black legging against Mr. Bakhale. He admits indirectly that he made no attempts to disprove the charge against Mr. Bakhale, because even if certain Labour leaders acted as alleged by him, it is no justification of Mr. Bakhale's conduct. We can understand why Mr. Mehta can make no attempt to defend Mr. Bakhale, because Mr. Mehta cannot forget his own activities as President of the Labour Committee of the B.P.C.C. during the last Mill Strike.—Yours, etc.

S. V. Deshpande.
B. T. Ranadive
Philip Anton.
S. P. Bhise.
Khanderao Desai.
GIRNI KAMGAR UNION,
Patel Bldg.

Date, May 12.

OKHA PORT

Sea Borne Trade During April

The total imports of merchandise at Port Okha during April 1931 amounted to Tons 3393 Value Rs. 5,46,420-0-0 consisting of Tons 738 sugar Value Rs. 86,060-0-, Tons 487 G. C. Sheets Value Rs. 80,633-0-0, Tons 3 Angles and Tees Value Rs. 175-0-0 and Machinery, etc. Value Rs. 379,552-0-0. The Total export during the same period amounted to Tons 500 Cement. The number of vessels entered into the Port was 9.

The total import during corresponding period amounted to Tons 5764 Value Rs. 16,01,302-0-0 consisting of Tons 1412 Sugar Value Rs. 1,58,532-0-0. Tons 454 G. C. Sheets Value Rs. 85,951-0-0, Tons 83 Angles and Tees Value Rs. 15,016-0-0 and Machinery, etc. Value Rs. 13,41,803-0-0. The number of vessels entered into the Port was 4, and total Export during the same period Tons 400 Cement and Tons 922 Salt.

WREST POWER FROM THIRD PARTY

Appeal For Hindu-Muslim Unity

AGITATION FOR RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SEONI, May 12.

The Seoni District local Confertnce was held successfully on the 10th and 11th May under the presidentship of Pundit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Editor "Karmavir Khandwa". Pundit Durga Shankar Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, reviewed the political activities of the district which sent during the last movement more than 200 volunteers to jail. He congratulated the rural areas which supplied the most man power. The president of the Conference explained mtaning of Swaraj as a forecast of the Karachi Congress resolutions. He appealed to the people to broadbase their desire for freedom on patriotism and not hatred for the British who should be made to feel safe in national India.

WREST POWER FROM THIRD PARTY.

Among other resolutions the conference passed one confirming the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and expressing the hope of its becoming permanent soon. Moulvi Maqbul Ahmad, a prominent Muslim leader, exhorted Muslims to discard narrow communalism and unite with Hindus forming one nation and to wrest power from the third party.

RELEASE PRISONERS.

The conference also adopted a resolution appealing to the local government to release prisoners convicted in connection with the Turiya village firing and other similar prisoners in the provinces convicted of rioting during the movement. In this connection president hoped that when Sholapur prisoners were released by the Bombay Government the local Government would not fail to be liberal also. He felt sanguine of the release of Mr. Ogle, editor of the "Maharashtra".

AGRICULTURISTS' RESENTMENT.

On account of successive crop failures and present fall in prices agriculturists were highly dissatisled with the apathy of the local Government. The conference appealed to it to remit and suspend land revenue and takavi outstandings and expressed resentment in District Magistrates' policy in cancelling and refusing renewal arms licences to holders who had in any way demonstrated sympathy with the last movement. The Conference considered this policy as a breach of the truce.

DISTRICT BOARDS MUST HAVE COURAGE TO HOIST THE FLAG

Prakasam And Sen Gupta At Kerala.

"BE CALM IN FACE OF SABRE-RATTLING."

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALICUT, May 8.

"In the quality of hospitality," said Mr. K. F. Nariman, in one of his public utterances in Kerala, "the Keralites stand second to none." If this statement is to be taken at its face value, the splendid and spontaneous reception that was accorded to Messrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta and T. Prakasam when they arrived here on May 7 was ample proof. Mr. Nariman's words of inspiration are still ringing in the ears of the Kerala youth, and the Bengal and Andhra leaders are again in Kerala carrying with them the message of the Congress.

PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN ABSENT.

On May 7 the local Khilafat Beach was thronged with a scathing mass of humanity. Messrs. Sen Gupta and Prakasam arrived at 6-30 and were conducted to the dais on a side of which the National tri-colour was hoisted. Two addresses, one by the District Board of Malabar and the other by the Calicut Municipal Council were read and presented to Mr. Sen Gupta by the Vice-President and Vice-Chairman of the respective bodies. The President and the Chairman of the District Board and the Municipal Council were conspicuous by their absence. An address of welcome was presented to Mr. Prakasam by the District Board.

IN PRAISE OF KERALA.

Mr. T. Prakasam thanked the District Board for the address presented to him and said that he was no stranger to Kerala, having been the guest of His Majesty at the Cannanore Central Jail for a long time. He congratulated the people of Kerala for the very enviable part they played in the national struggle and again for the splendid organization in which the picketing campaign was being conducted. Kerala had put Madras to shame in the matter of vigorous boycott of foreign cloth and picketing of toddy shops which are a mainstay in Kerala. He congratulated the ladies, the youths and the lawyers of Kerala for their very successful and vigorous activities.

Replying to the addresses, Mr. Sen Gupta thanked the local bodies for the honour done to him and for the kindly reference which they had made to his wife, Mrs. Sen Gupta who courted jail with her husband. His wife, he said, was always an inspiration to him in his national activities.

The presentation of the address under the national flag bore evidence, said Mr. Sen Gupta, to the spirit of independence prevailing in the local bodies of India at this time. He deplored the absence of the President and the Chairman of the two local bodies which presented the address to him (cries of "shame"). Mr. Sen Gupta protested against crying "shame," for he thought the absentees might have perfectly valid reasons for their absence. He hoped, however that from then onwards the local bodies would have the courage to hoist the National flag over the institutions under their control, as otherwise he would be justified in calling them hypocrites.

THE NATION'S GENERAL.

Their future course of action would be directed in accordance with the way in whih the truce was implemented. Already there were signs of the truce being disturbed. The Governor of the Punjab had begun sabre-rattling. The Governor of Madras had already rattled his sabre by allowing his men to open fire against a peace procession which was marching in the streets with Gandhiji's photo. But the public must remain peaceful in spite of these provocations. They must wait till they receive their General's command for action. Now they had entrusted their demands with Mahatma Gandhi who may go to London and fight singlehanded for the cause.

INDIA'S TERMS.

Further, Congress was fully representative of the people of India. The Satyagraha movement had deprived imperialists of their peace and Lord Irwin had to come to terms. Now there may be offers coming from the authorities willing to grant a "dominion status" for India. But, Mr. Sen Gupta would ask, "of what brand will be the "dominion status" which you offer us? Will it be of the Churchill brand or the Simon brand?" What is wanted is full self-government as the Congress views it. The Congress must have control of foreign affairs, army, navy, finance and such affairs. This was the ideal and Mr. Sen Gupta concluded his great speech by earnestly appealing to the people of Kerala to stand by the Congress and to work out its programme.

The speech was then translated into Malayalam.

PARSIS MUST BE INDIANS FIRST AND PARSIS AFTERWARDS.

They Need Not Fear For The Future, For They Can Hold Their Own.

R. K. SIDHWA ADVISES PARSIS TO THROW IN THEIR LOT WITH CONGRESS

"It is really shameful that a community like the Parsis who are advanced in education, trade and business should require telling that under a Swaraj government it would in no way suffer and its lot would be much improved," observed Mr. R. K. Sidhva, the well-known Congress leader of Karachi addressing a meeting in the Blavatski Lodge on Tuesday evening. "Those who tell you that under a Swaraj Government you will be the losers and your lot will be miserable, have not the interest of the Parsi community at heart. They say so because they know that their position will not be what it is to-day. I assure you that Parsis will play a prominent part and under a Swaraj Government their position will be much better than what it is to-day," added Mr. Sidhva.

ALL ABOUT TRUSTEESHIP.

The meeting was convened by the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha. Mrs. Goshu Captain presided.

THE REAL FIGHT.

Mr. Sidhva said that it was truce and no one could say whether there would be lasting peace or the fight would be revived. But one thing was certain that if the fight was revived it would be a fight to the finish. Personally he felt that India will have to offer many more sacrifices to achieve the cherished goal of unalloyed freedom. The real fight will be about the safeguards and about the question as to who should enjoy preferences in the domain of commerce.

Mr. Sidhva declared that if Britain tried to maintain the same inequity that was now prevailing Indians would not accept it. Any scheme of Swaraj which did not ensure complete freedom to India in business matters would be rejected. Britain's main concern was to safeguard her own industries and that could be seen from the frequent references made in the House of Commons regarding the boycott movement.

PARSIS HOLDING THEIR OWN.

Mr. Sidhva then proceeded to examine what would be the position of Parsis under the Swaraj Government. He deplored that an educated community like the Parsis should entertain fears about its future. He wanted to know what was their position when India was ruled by Hindus and Muslims. If Parsis could hold their own in those days certainly they would be able to do the same when a common rule of all Indians was established in this country.

He also deplored that some Parsis took pride in calling themselves Persians, and said that it was a disgrace to the community that when the whole country was on fire and its people were engaged in a supreme effort to achieve freedom, some of the Parsi papers were discussing whether Parsis should migrate to Persia or Australia.

NO NEED FOR FOLLY.

Mr. Sidhva felt that there would be no need for Parsis for any such foolish act and they would be as prosperous and thriving a community as they were ever before. He then referred to the triple programme of the Congress, namely, insistence on the principle of non-violence, boycott of foreign cloth and eradication of the drink evil.

As regards prohibition the lecturer said that he knew that unfortunately many of the Parsis were engaged in the liquor traffic. He knew that prohibition would mean a loss of their trade, but he felt that no Parsi would be so base as not to be prepared to give up personal gains for the good of the country and the community. He made a strong appeal to Parsis to give up the drink habit and also to stop the pernicious trade.

USE KHADDAR.

Proceeding the speaker exhorted the audience to use khaddar or at least Indian mill cloth. Finally, Mr. Sidhva paid a tribute to the Parsis of Bombay who, he had learnt, had taken a leading part in the last civil disobedience movement. He made appeal for communal unity and exhorted the Parsis to call themselves Indians first and Parsis afterwards.

MR. HAVALIWALA'S APPOINTMENT.

Karachi Bar's Protest.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 9.

Some very important resolutions were adopted by the Karachi Bar Association at their annual meeting last evening.

One of them considered the appointment of Mr. Hawaliwala as Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner who is a Bar-at-law of Bombay as an encroachment of the rights of the local pleaders. That appointment of pleader Judges in the past has always been filled up by the pleader of Judicial Commissioner's court and Mr. C. M. Lobo who had acted thrice had given entire satisfaction. It was resolved that the widest publicity be given to the resolution.

Another important resolution expressed the Association's desire that in future, no entertainment be given to any Judges, unless the Bar Association adopts such a resolution by two thirds majority and the attendance at such a meeting is not less than thirty and the vote on such the occasion is by ballot.

Mr. Kimatrai Assudamal was unanimously elected as President and Messrs. Khanchand Gopaldas and Tikamdas Wadhumal were unanimously elected as Joint Secretary.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVAL.
May 12.
S.S. Cartalia, Kelly, Liverpool.
S.S. King Egbert, Poulgram, New Orleans.
S.S. Jalajyoti, Owens, Akyab.
S.S. Jaladuta, Robert, Rangoon.
S.S. Benares, Torsell, Humburg.
S.S. Gagra, Clark, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
May 13.
S.S. Bankura, Durhee, Busreh.
S.S. Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.

LOADING.
May 12.
Steamer Neiddea for Calcutta.
Steamer Gogra for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Calcutta.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer City of Durban for Liverpool.
Steamer Rahmani for Jeddah.

S.S. Castalia:—The G T Co.'s steamer Castalia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. King Egbert:—The J Mackintosh Co.'s steamer King Egbert arrived in harbour yesterday from New Orleans with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalajyoti arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Benares:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Benares arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Gogra:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gogra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jaladuta arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Shwedagon:—The I B P Co.'s steamer Shwedagon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with same botton cargo.

S.S. Bankura:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bankura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Bombay, May 12.
1 C/o Eastbourne, Calcutta, 15-5, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Macedonia, London, 16-5, M M & Co.
6 Castalia, Karachi, 16-5, Grahams T. Co.
7 Masula, Hull, 15-5, M M & Co.
8 Nuddea, NF, NF, M M & Co.
9 Hatipara, Karachi, 14-5, M M & Co.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
11 Clan Buchanan, Bhavnagar, 17-5, James Finlay & Co.
13 Kioto, Antwerp, N F, K Nixon
14 Tango Maru, Kobe, 14-5, N Y Kaisha.
15 Genova, Genoa, 19-5, L T & M S Co.
16 Karoa, N F, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 24-5, O S Kaisha.
2 Benares, Colombo, 11-5, L Edwards Ltd.
3 Bankura, P Gulf, 13-5, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 15-5, M M and Co.
5 Sophie Maru, M Coast, 15-5, Merchant S N Co.
6 C/o. Durban, Karachi, 17-5, K. N. and Co.
8 Jaladuta, Rangoon, N F Scindia S N Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10/11 Jalaveera, N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
12-13 Gurna, Bhavnagar, 13-5, M M and Co.
14 Havre Maru Japan, 16-5, O S Kaisha.
15 Janaki, M. Coast, 12-5, Malabar S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Jalajyoti, Akyab, N. F. Scindia S N Co.
B Gogra, N F, N F, M M and Co.
H Strudsholm, M Coast, 14/5, National S S Co.
M Shuja, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.
FROM OSLO.
Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
City of Derby, 29-5-31, F, F. Campbell.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Helmei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Macedonie 16-5-31 P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Potters, NF, L Edward Ltd.
City of Eastbourne, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Masula 14-5-31 M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, NF, G T & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 19-5-31, M Italiana.
FOR KOBA
Tango Maru 13-5-31 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru, 10-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Boarneo Maru, 24-5-31, O S Kaisha.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Kioto, NF, K N Co.
Clan Buchanan, 17-5-31, J F Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna 6-5-31 L T Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Juladuta, NF, S S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varsova 15-3-31 M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Beldis, NF, K N Co.
Bahadur, NF, M M & Co.
Gogra N F M M and Co.
Nudea N F M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN
Karoa 27-5-31 M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani, N F T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, N F F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Mocedonia P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Potter, L Edward Ltd.
City of Eastbourne, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia, G T & Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Masula M M & Co.
FOR DUNKIRK
Kioto 5-5-31, K N Co.
Clan Buchanan, J F C.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, F F Campbell and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna L T Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Beldis, K N Co.
Bahadur, T M Co.
Gogra, M M and Co.
Nuddea, M M and Co.
Jalajyoti, S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Juladuta, S S N Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tango Maru N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, M Italiana.
FOR DURBAN
Karo M M & Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Bankura, M M & Co.
Varsova M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. Boats of S.S. Potter G.L.D. 11-5-31
S.S. Boats of S.S. Citral ,, 11-5-31
S.S. Bankura ,, 11-5-31
S.S. Parvati ,, 11-5-31
S.S. Sophie Marie ,, 11-5-31
S.S. Strudsholm ,, 11-5-31
S.S. Nuddea ,, 11-5-31
S.S. Netravati ,, 12-5-31
S.S. Shwedagon ,, 12-5-31

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 12.
S.S. Hatipara, Agents M. M. and Co., from London:—55 cases card prints, 79 cases sausages, 94 cases milk, 47 cases preserves, 147 cases beer, 145 cases wine, 215 cases gin, 75 cases ale, 85 cases cordials, 125 cases salt, 130 cases whisky, 103 cases glassware, 30 drums lubricating oil, 73 drums chemicals, 648 drums paint, 250 drums linseed oil, 241 empty jars, 25 drums tar.

From Antwerp:—250 bags farina, 1352 bundles steel rods, 450 bundles steel joists, 2510 bundles steel angles, 186 bundles nails, 5015 bundles steef bars, 420 bundles plates, 251 drums, 6400 bags 1489 and bags chemicals.

From Middlesbro:—186 bundles steel rounds, 989 bundles steel angles, 250 bundles steel sheets.

From Alexandria:—963 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 12.
S.S. Macedonia for London:—21 bales animal skin Cox and King Ltd.; 6 bales animal skin A R Mahdioff; 2 bales animal skin Punjab National Bank Ltd.; 9 bales animal skin A Dadabhai and Co.; 30 bales wool raw C Listy and Co.; 100 cwts turmeric R S Tata and Co.; 20 cwts fish mows E Moldina; 232 cwts turmeric E Virji and Co.; 6 cases ironing bars, Grindley and Co.; 8 bales woollen carpets H Habibullahoff.

For Port Said:—30 bales cotton yarn A El. Ezel.

For Joffa:—23 bales cotton yarn A El. Ezel.

S.S. Castalia for Barrelona:—355 bales cotton raw Vokharia and Co.; 105 bales cotton raw Eastern Export and Mercantile Co.; 5 cases dry nuts D Abraham and Sons.

For Liverpool:—35 bales wool raw Motilal; 89 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co.; 41 bales wool raw C Ramsarup; 12 bales wool raw R Virchand; 10 bales wool raw T. Maneckchand; 116 bales wool raw V Coomersey; 700 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Manchester:—200 bales cotton raw Eastern Export and Mercantile Co.

S.S. Masula for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—200 cwts mustard seed T S Thadina and Sons; 400 cwts mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S.S. Kioto for Antwerp:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes M Bhuta and Co.

For Dunkirk:—1000 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S.S. Clan Buchanan for Dunkirk:—250 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S.S. City of Eastbourne for Boston:—28 bales goat skin Shamjimal; 108 bales goat skin M. Mohmad Ali and Co.

For New York:—2 bales goat skin S G Ahmed and Bros.

S.S. Patter for New York:—26 bales cotton rugs B Mahasukhram and Co.; 30 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

S.S. City of Durban for Dunkirk:—1300 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Genova for Genoa:—210 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. 500 cwts linseed Gorio Ltd.

S.S. Mirzapur for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 3000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Havre Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 550 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd.; 3500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Tango Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.
Bombay, May 12.

	1st Sept to 1st May. 1930-31.
Madras	123713
Bombay	730754
Sind	137757
Bengal	17304
United Provinces	217135
Punjab	815937
Central Provinces	457366
Berar	780797
N. W. F. Provinces	513
Ajmer-Merwara	30852
Burma	38640
Jaora State	18268
Faridkot State	9114
Rajpipla State	31811
Junagadh State	43367
Baroda State	106661
Nabha State	25899
Jhalwar State	9943
Dhar State	30111
Holkar State	124603
Bhavnagar State	29680
Hyderabad State	336436
Barwani State	18119
Ghopal State	10051
Nawanagar State	3427
Ratlam State	14569
Jind State	21687
Mewar State	34875
Bhawalpur State	12154
Tonk State	9069
Minor Cotton growing States	80903
Total	4341455

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

1 VARIOUS RUMOURS AFLOT. 1

1 Longs Liquidating. 1

Bombay, May 12.
Various rumours were afloat on the stock Exchange. Calcutta to start cotton mills huge losses to some local mills, weakness in raw cotton and likelyhood hartals in some mills, all were responsible for to-day's weakness. Holders of speculative contracts were liquidating as a result of which prices show declines in mill shares. Bombay Burma shares declined on poor outlook of the timber trade. There was heavy selling in Tata

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, May 12.
Bombay Dyeing 690. 35
Century 237, 33, 35 34
Colaba 105, 4-6
Crescent 72
Fazul 385-10, 80, 81, 76
Indore 364, 63-2
Madhowji N, 22,
Nagpur 366, 167, 62
New Great 153. 51
Pearl 239, 37, 35-10
Simplex 63-2, 62
Swadeshi 268, 66
Burma 435, 30
Hydro 105-10
Tram 114-11, 116
Deff. 277
Ord. 23, 21-14. 12. 21-14
Bundi 14-2xd.
Indian 183, 86
Katni Ord. 171
Alcock 202, 3, 1

Steel shares. Several operators are comparing present prices with the corresponding period of the last year when the prospects of the cotton mill industry were not so good as they are to-day. However it is a strange thing that there is utter absence of either investment or speculative demand. Low values is no ground for a rise. Unless there is trade recovery and large circulation of money, it remains doubtful where rallies will be maintained.

Bombay, May 12.

MILLS.	
100 Ahm. Advance	300
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	685
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	234-6
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	362-8
100 Colaba	104-6
100 Coosta	147-8
100 Crescent	72-8
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-5-6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	376-4
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-6
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	363-2
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
100 Kastoorchand	8-6
100 Khatau	100-0
100 Kohinoor	143-2
250 Laxmi	900
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sasoon	45
1000 Morarji	505-0
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	151-4
100 New City	61- 4
250 Pabani	141-4
250 Pearl	235-10
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1875
250 Simplex	62-3
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	266
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	67- 0
50-25 Central	14-14
10-5 Eastern	72-8
500 Imperial	1060
500-125 Imperial Contr.	258-12
100-50 India	81-8
5 Union	3-6-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14-2xd
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian B.	186-4
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	106-4
40 Katni Df.	710- 0
100 Katni	171-4
10 Punjab P.	9-2
Punjab	8-5
100 Shahabad	160
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P:	8- 0
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-8
200-100 Oriental	1635
10 Vulcan	5-4
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	119- 8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	591-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50 Bom. Tram	115
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12
100 Tata Hydro.	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1101-12
100 Tata Power	427-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	805
100 Amritsar Patti	118- 0
100 Central Provinces	78-4
100 Dho. Barramati	91- 8
100 Guzrat	50
90 Mandra Bhon.	60
500 Tapti Valley	632-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	13-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	112-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	38-8
30 Tata Steel D.	278-8
75 Tata Steel	21-14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	201-4
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	186-4
50 Bom. Telephone	44-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-12
125 Bom. Burma Old	430-10
50 Bom. Burma New	160-0
100 Ind. Bleaching	140-10
15 Scindia	6-13-0
3-172 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-5-0

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 12.
B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—20th May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32
May 15th June.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 July.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 3/4
HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 67 5/8
SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 86 1/4
SINGAPORE
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE
New York/London 4.86 3/8 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/16 12th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 11th inst.
London/Paris 124.35 11th inst.
London/Belgium 34.97 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 11th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Steady.
Gold £4-4-10 1/2 9th inst. £4-4-9 3/4 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1/8 9th inst. 13 1/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1/8 9th inst. 13 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 23 3/8 9th inst. 28 1/4 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/16 p.c. 9th inst. 2 5/16 p.c. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/8 p.c. 9th inst. 2 3/8 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 12.
In full-pressed Bales.
2 Days.

		Since 1st Sept This Year
Khandesh	103	314,301
Central India		313,453
Barsi and Nagar		162,896
Hyderabad-Gaorani	160	81,127
Berar	542	557,803
Central Provinces		355,476
Total Oomras	797	1,785,056
Dholera	2,501	177,398
N.-W. Provinces	397	88,100
Rajputana	99	40,357
Sind-Punjab		112,208
Broach	1,825	268,031
Coompta and Dharwar	830	50,952
Westerns-Northerns	229	25,936
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,370	20,834
Persian	6	212
American	6,378	75,687
Egyptian and African	826	205.991
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		124
Total	15,258	2,850,960

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 7th May This year
Europe	499	492,687
Japan and China	7,151	1,359,337
Coast Ports		16,314
Up-country by Rail		148,052
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		26,062
Total	8,150	2,042,952

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, May 12.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	4	3
Silver Ready	43	11	0
Silver 1st Settlement	13	10	3
Silver 2nd Settlement	43	9	0

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT.
Bombay, May 12.
Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
Between midnight and daylight Cold Rains Eastern Belt. Temperatures Abnormally low in Central Belt and Western Belt.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, May 12.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/4 Highest Rs. 34/6 Lowest Rs. 34/2 Closing Rs. 34/3.
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 34/12 Highest Rs. 34/14 Lowest Rs. 34/7/6 Closing Rs. 34/13/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/8 Highest Rs. 31/4 Closing Rs. 31/-.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 32/8 Highest Rs. 33/3 Closing Rs. 33/-.

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MEMORIAL TO GANESH SHANKER VIDYARTHI.

His Grateful Countrymen Will Keep His Memory Green.

BENARES, May 8.

The following appeal has been issued over the signatures of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others:—

Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was a veritable ornament of our country. The death of such a beloved and indefatigable public worker in the midst of the shameful communal disturbances at Cawnpore is a matter of deep sorrow to us all; but the rare courage with which he met his end, raises the stature of our country. This is "the" noblest sacrifice that the country has made in the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity; and it places before us all a new ideal.

The life and death of Ganesh Shankar shall ever be a treasured memory for our countrymen, and shall serve as beacon light for millions of Hindus and Muslims so that they may keep to the right path in the midst of gloom and darkness.

KEEP HIS MEMORY GREEN.

The body of Ganesh Shankar has been reduced to ashes; but his grateful countrymen will keep his memory green. His death imposes upon us certain duties that must be fulfilled immediately. First of all we must shoulder some portion of the responsibilities that were his own, and then we must also give such form to our grateful affection as would perpetuate his memory and be dear to his soul.

On the occasion of the Karachi Congress, the delegates of the United Provinces, in meeting assembled, formed a memorial committee with some of us as members, and entrusted to us the task of taking all needful steps for a suitable memorial. The rest of us were later co-opted by the committee as members. We have resolved to appeal to the country for one lakh of rupees and to utilise the money for the following purposes:—

1. To erect a fountain or pillar or some similar memorial near the place where Ganesh Shankar gave up his body while offering protection to Hindus and Muslims.

2. To assist the "Pratap Trust". Ganesh Shankar formed this Trust to which he entrusted the management of his famous Hindi Paper "Pratap." The chief services of his life time were rendered through this paper. The Trust is to be helped so that the foundations of "Pratap" may be strengthened.

3. To help the "Ashrama" established by him in the village of Narwal in the Cawnpore District. Nearly 200 villages have been organised through this "Ashrama." Spinning and Khadi propaganda are the chief factors of "Ashrama" work.

4. To hand over the balance to the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee on the condition that a Ganesh Shankar National Service shall be established with it. This Service should be on the same lines as the U. P. National Service, namely, to help whole-time National Workers in the Province.

We appeal to our countrymen to give us at least one lakh of rupees in memory of the great services the noble sacrifice of Ganesh Shankar, to help us to fulfil the above mentioned programme at an early date and thus give some concrete proof of their gratitude. We have appointed Shri Sri Prakasaas Treasurer. All moneys should be sent addressed to "Shri Sri Prakasa, Sevashrama, Sigra, Benares Cantt."

Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, (Dr.) Murari Lal, Damodar Swarup Seth, Sundar Lal, Mohanlal Saksena, Purushottam Das Tandan, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Govind Vallabh Pant, Krishna Kant Malaviya, Shivaprasad Gupta, Kamalapati Singhania, Sri Prakasa (Convener).

Members, Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Memorial Committee.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 12.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 11-5-31	8624000	8257000
Receipts Yesterday 11-5-31	5000	13000
Exports to date 11-5-31	6148000	6373000
Stock at Ports 8-5-31	3423000	1640000
Stock Interior Towns 8-5-31	1113000	893000
Stock Liverpool 8-5-31	1089000	910000
Visible Supply 8-5-31	6732000	3913000
Quantity in Sight 8-5-31	12582000	13365000
Quantity out of Sight 8-5-31	8923000	11109000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONE.
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, May 12.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 375 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 13 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 68 per ton.

SCUFFLE WITH CREDITOR.

Anglo-Indian Injured.

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, May 12.

Yesterday evening at Chapel Road, Bandra, an Anglo-Indian got severely injured in a scuffle with his creditors. It appears that a Mahomedan had lent the man money and had not received repayment in due course. Yesterday evening near the Pork Market at Chapel Road, the borrower was accosted and asked for the money. Presumably the Anglo-Indian, who appeared to be flushed with drink, abused the Mahomedan, whereupon a scuffle ensued and the Anglo-Indian got a deep gash on his forehead caused by the buckle of a belt used by the assailant. The policeman on the scene took charge of the persons and inquiries are being made.

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BOMBAY and MADRAS

ALFONSO CHEERED REPUBLIC AS BOY

—:o:—

SPANISH KING WHO LOVED TO HOLD THRONE DESPITE PERIL

Leigh Hoffman contributes to the "Chicago Tribune" the following graphic account of ex-King Alfonso's career.

"Long live the Republic! Long live the Republic!"

King Alfonso himself, in his boyhood, threw up the window and lustily shouted this heretical sentiment into the street. The youthful King had been disobedient and as punishment had been shut up in his room by the Queen Mother. He adopted the ruse to obtain his release. The fact that there was a Republican movement in Spain at the time had given the clever lad the bright idea for his trick.

The Queen Mother, greatly agitated, came running into the room and immediately dragged the small captive out of his prison.

This childish anecdote is only one of the weird and wild tales which have been woven about Alfonso. Certain other events indicative of dramatic personal fearlessness have led to such stories as the one about Alfonso attending a meeting of anarchists who had plotted to bomb him. Proclaiming himself, he remarked: "Here I am! Kill me now if you wish!"

Whether these stories be mere legends or not, the fact remains that among all the crowned heads who ruled Europe 16 years ago the King of Spain survived, until yesterday, as the only important one holding almost absolute sway. The world has always pictured him as a figurehead or as a somewhat irresponsible sports lover with a tendency toward the lighter side of life, but the world was wrong. Alfonso held to his throne, which was constantly in peril, because he enjoyed occupying it.

The true stories about him have been no less dramatic. In 1905 when driving through the streets of Paris in a carriage with President Loubert of France, an anarchist, never identified, threw a bomb at the carriage. Numerous by-standers were injured. The 19-year-old King was not only unshaken, but showed remarkable intuition. Jumping up in the carriage, he shouted: "Vive la France!" The event made him tremendously popular in Paris.

Alfonso forever enjoyed reminding himself of his narrow escapes. In his palace he treasured a queer collection of mementoes, including the skeleton of the horse killed by the bomb hurled at him as he drove through the streets of Paris with the President. Other souvenirs consisted of a stone on which he once cracked his head in a fall, the rusty knife with which an assassin attempted to stab him as a boy, a poisoned feeding bottle through which he nearly sucked death before he was a year old, the fragments of a steel bomb thrown at him and his bride just after their marriage in Madrid and the revolver which Sanchez Alegre fired repeatedly at him in the open street.

POSTHUMOUS CHILD.

And all of Alfonso's narrow escapes are highly symbolic of the peril which the throne of Spain has been in for so many years. It was in peril when Alfonso, born a posthumous child on May 17 1886, was handed to the Councillors of State a few hours after his birth, wrapped in cotton-wool and lying on a silver salver. It seemed scarcely possible that this only son of Alfonso XII could live, so small and frail was he. But his mother, Maria Christina, built him up gradually to a healthy condition, and games, hunting and all kinds of manual endeavour put strength into his lean muscles until, by the time he was crowned he was a normal boy and a lover of sport.

At the age of 16, he was crowned King in the Chamber of Congress. Immediately after the ceremonies he demonstrated a personal tendency which was to become more marked throughout his reign. The occurrence is told by the Count of Romanones, until yesterday Minister of State and one of Spain's richest men.

"When we returned to the Palace," said Romanones, "the King happy and atisfied, proposed to celebrate by calling a Council of Ministers. Sagasta, then Premier and an old man, was not enthusiastic. But he could not refuse. We had to go to the Council Room, one of the saddest and coldest in the Palace.

SHOWED STRONG HAND EARLY

"We seated ourselves at the massive table, and the elderly Sagasta, his voice revealing his fatigue, opened the meeting. The King, as though he had never done anything in his life but preside over the Ministers, spoke to the Minister of War, with great assurance and in an imperative tone, asking why the military academies had been closed.

"The discussion took a dangerous turn and Sagasta was forced to aid the King, who then triumphed. After a brief pause, the Monarch took in his hand the Constitution, saying, 'As you have just heard the Constitution confers upon me the right of granting honours, titles and grandeeships. I warn you that I reserve this right to myself completely.' We were all dumbfounded."

Alfonso's lineage of combined Bourbon and Hapsburg blood perhaps made him a trifle too impetuous and led him to make some serious mistakes, but among his faults, timidity, surely, had no place. On his coronation day he took two oaths, one to support the constitution, the other to work for the good of Spain. While his ministers were fighting among themselves and accomplishing little, he felt that the two had become incompatible and in 1923 he finally chose to obey the latter oath and forget the first.

BRAVE AND ASTUTE.

Of his personal bravery there has never been any doubt and even his most bitter enemies admitted that he was the most astute politician in Spain. On May 31, 1906, exactly a year after he was bombed in Paris, he married Victoria Eugenie of Battenburg, niece of Queen Victoria of England. As he drove through the gaily beflagged streets of Madrid with his bride, an assassin heaved a bomb which killed 12 persons around the royal carriage. The young Queen reached the palace with her white satin wedding shoes splashed with blood. At this time, as well as on the occasion of other attempts on his life, Alfonso never lost his composure.

With an English wife and an Austrian mother, Alfonso had a difficult part to play in the World War, but whatever occurred behind the scenes Spain remained neutral, enjoyed a period of prosperity, and afterwards suffered in common with the rest of the world. His throne was in deadly peril three years after the War when 10,000 Spanish soldiers, the cream of the Army, were massacred by Abd-el-Krim's Riffs at Annual' in the savage wastes of Spanish Morocco, and the news broke out in Spain that Alfonso was amusing himself in Deauville, surrounded by painted ladies. Spain lost all the money she had made in the War by the costly Moroccan struggle. At this time there were also dangerous Red disturbances.

THE DICTATORSHIP.

The tragedy of Annual hit Spain hard. The entire country protested and a parliamentary investigation was begun. Telegrams showing to some extent the King's guilt were gathered by the committee and were about to be published when Primo de Rivera became dictator on September 13 1923, and the committee's findings were destroyed without ever having been presented to Parliament. The Annual disaster, however, was only one factor in the establishment of a dictatorship.

In 1922 the Government had censored a speech made by Alfonso at Cordova in which the King spoke of "the sterility of Parliament and the littleness of politicians." The King was advised by many to form a dictatorship, and the Army, moreover, was angry with the politicians for having blamed them for the Moroccan disaster. Labour troubles were rife until Primo de Rivera put them down later. Enemies were urging that the monarchy was in danger throughout this hectic period when the politicians were accusing the generals of incompetence and the generals were accusing the politicians of treachery and corruption. Primo staged his Army revolt and sent the Government scuttling from Madrid. Alfonso got the news at San Sebastian and drove a racing car all night over the mountain road and got to the capital in time to sign the decree proclaiming martial law.

General Primo de Rivera established a dictatorship in 1923, when Spain was again seething with political unrest, strikes, plots against the Cabinet and attempts to overthrow the Monarchy. Alfonso had himself been the target or would be assassins no less than eight times since he assumed the crown and the victim of innumerable other designs against his life. Republican sentiment, always apparent below the surface of things in the country, came solidly into the open.

In 1925 the dictator arranged for cooperation with the French, a clever move, and, himself leading the Spanish troops, aided in subjecting Abde-el-Krim and ended that terrible waste of blood and treasure. Spain thanked Primo from the heart for the end of the carnage. The dictator was at the zenith of his power and could easily have ousted Alfonso had he wished. Primo accomplished many things, but he also went too far. The King wanted to get rid of the dictator, but Primo had a strong hold. Alfonso was anxious lest he lose his throne when Primo no longer ruled. The latter, who began to break up physically and to lose his keeness, helped the feeling grow that the end was approaching.

PRIMO RESIGNS.

Primo's resignation in January, 1930, was followed by growing disorders and disturbances throughout Spain. The country's economic condition steadily grew worse and the peseta dropped in value almost daily. Riots broke out in February and strikes in various centers gave proof of the country's seething discontent. I June, 1930, the situation had grown so serious that the King conferred at length in Paris with the exiled Spanish Liberal leader, Santiago Alba, who urged that the monarchy be re-established on thoroughly democratic lines and the Government be turned over to Liberal statesmen.

In Madrid, bands of students swarmed through the streets shouting, "Down with the King!" and "Long live the Republic!" They also burned down the news stand of "El Debate," one Primo's strongest newspaper supporters. Patriotic unions were everywhere being dissolved. The dictator fled to Paris, where he died more than a year ago. Everything was prepared for the uprising. Squadrons of airplanes commanded by the celebrated aviator Franco were ready to aid the insurgents and prevent the Army from coming to the King's aid.

Alfonso appointed General Berenguer as Premier. Confronted by this clever step, the insurgents consented to defer their plan of military and civilian revolt. Thus a military crisis was avoided, but other crises arose.

PARIS COMMITTEE FORMED.

In August, 1930, Spanish revolutionary partisans in Paris announced that a revolutionary committee had been set up in Spain itself and that a united front of all insurrectionists, including Catalonian autonomists, leaders would await the ripe moment for the proclamation of a Republic.

Month later mass meetings were held and the demand for the King's abdication was voiced openly throughout the country. In October the Government announced that with the arrest of hundreds if had nipped in the bud workmen's plot for revolt.

Late in November a general strike was proclaimed and the Government dispelled it with the greatest difficulty. Many were killed and wounded. In Barcelona 200,000 workmen are said to have walked out. In Madrid rioting lasted three weeks. Early in December, sporadic strikes broke out again and the movement at Valencia began to assume formidable proportions.

It spread to Cadiz and other cities and police had great difficulty in repressing demonstrations and serious disorders. Hardly had the Cadiz movement begun to die out when the announcement trickled through a strict censorship that the garrison at Jaca had revolted on December 12,1930.

In the face of the increasingly serious situation all over Spain, much credit must be given to Alfonso for the way he dealt with his people and the cool and firm advice which he gave to his Ministers. Despite the growing rumors that he might abdicate at any moment and leave the country, Alfonso declared that "The end of my reign will not be signified by a stroke of a pen on a parchment of abdication, but if needs be would rather fall bravely, leading my loyal troops to the end."

In March, this year, the King visited Paris on his way to London to see Princess Beatrice, who had been seriously ill. He remained in London 10 days and then returned to Madrid. While in London he was in a serious automobile accident, but escaped without injury.

Calm and tranquility was restored in Spain for a while but the country remained in its turmoil, seething hotbed, until Sunday's municipal elections which turned into a national plebiscite which ended in a stunning defeat for Alfonso.

"IGNORAMUSES LIKE ROTHERMERE"

—:o:—

What They Cannot See

The "New Statesman", writes:—

It may be news to Lord Rothermere that in no quarter has the Irwin-Gandhi agreement aroused greater anger than in Moscow. The Bolshevists have been, and still are, active in India. The movement which they foster, is admittedly, anti-English. It is almost equally anti-Congress and anti-Gandhi. For years the Bolsheviks have denounced Gandhi as a bourgeois and, now that he has come to terms with the English authorities, they have turned on him the full artillery fire of those expletives which they usually reserve for such "social traitors" and capitalist lackeys as Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson. Lord Irwin has realised that Gandhi stands for possible co-operation, and has gone ahead in spite of the accusations of ignoramuses like Lord Rothermere that he is pandering to the Bolsheviks and wild men of India. The fine tributes paid to him on the eve of his departure by the English press in India are not merely the usual stereotyped expressions of praise, but a really remarkable proof of the warm approval of men of understanding. If the higher officials of the Indian Civil Service could give public expression to their views Mr. Churchill would be most effectively answered.

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THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

—:o:—

TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY

The "New Statesman and Nation" writes:—

We cannot agree with the usual conventional sentiment that the form of government Spain may choose is no concern of ours, and it is difficult not to think that those who would subscribe to such an opinion are lacking either in sincerity or intelligence. It is stupid to profess allegiance to the idea which animates the League of Nations, or to talk hopefully about a United States in Europe unless we are prepared to accept all the implications of the new political internationalism. Not the least of those implications is that one country's form of government may easily be a matter of great concern to other countries; for a change in the form of government may mean success or failure of ideals on which depend the ultimate victory of those forces in the world which are making for a genuine international comity. For this reason we welcome the news that, as a result of the municipal elections, the King of Spain has decided to leave his country: and by that act to abandon his throne and leave the Spanish people free to choose a democratic government. For in Spain, the continuance of the Monarchy had become incompatible with the democratic principle; and we are old-fashioned enough to believe that in the growth of that principle the future happiness and prosperity of Europe and the world are involved.

Monarchy is not, of course, always a foe to democratic freedom. It had become so in Spain because the vast majority of the Spanish people blamed the King for the coup d'etat of 1923 and the political tyranny of the dictatorship. Possibly a dictatorship can be, at times, the servant of democracy. Dictators, however, must always be in the political world what bone-setters, or, for that matter, surgeons, are in the medical; their services are not required when the patient has resumed his normal health. That point of normal social well-being had been reached in Spain some years ago, and it was King Alfonso's refusal to admit this, and to revert to ordinary constitutional habits that caused the distress which resulted in the inflammatory condition of last December.

ALFONSO ACCEPTS VERDICT.

In courtesy all friends of liberty will give credit to the King of Spain for his reasonable and and courageous behaviour in a crisis of a nature that commonly provokes conduct of a very different kind. As recently as last month some students of Spanish politics and some of the leaders of the December revolt did not believe that any fair elections, municipal or national, could be held under the present regime, or that the King and his advisers would refrain from interference. No one apparently imagined that Alfonso would have the wisdom to accept the verdict of the great cities and the popular acclamation [illegible] this verdict, and [illegible] from his throne [illegible] his country from [illegible] bitterness and the futile expense of civil war; but we wish he had abdicated. This was an occasion on which the Spanish talent for postponement need not have been exercised. Still, perhaps the promptness of the King's action may be held to atone for the delay in making a formal act of abdication.

Things will not be easy for the leaders of the new Republic. You cannot suddenly remove checks on public opinion; you cannot suddenly require from a people, many of whom are illiterate and politically ill-educated, the exercise of political duties and not expect a certain amount of confusion and disorder. Nor will the settlement of such difficulties be alone in giving the new government cause for anxious and hard thinking.

The Catalan problem, with the success of the revolution, comes automatically to the front. One of the main reasons for the failure of Alfonso's reign has been the steady refusal of the King and his advisers to settle what used to be known as Spain's "Irish problem." Catalonia, through its best-known rebel, has shown what she expects from the Republicans. Colonel Macia, the leader of the Separatist Movement, proclaimed "a Catalan State under a Republican regime," himself assumed the rank of President, and issued a greeting to the people of Barcelona, appealing to "Catalan liberty, the brotherhood of the people of Spain and international peace." If he and his followers are not too determined to exalt "Catalan liberty" above the claims of brotherhood and the urgent need for peace, it seems likely—and it would certainly be wise—that the Spanish Republican Government will allow Catalonia a very great measure of independence, and in time, perhaps, work towards a constitutional agreement by which Catalonia will be a partner in a federal form of government.

It is one of the most remarkable feature of modern political life—and one that has not had enough attention paid to it—that alongside the genuine growth in international amity, alongside the breaking down of the stupider kinds of Chauvinism and the attainment, on the part of many people, not merely of a European, but of a world outlook, there has also grown up a strong demand for the recognition of small racial and cultural units. If men can learn from this that the best kind of imperial sentiment can only be had when the people who contribute to it are allowed to develop their own character, their own nature to the utmost, they will learn a lesson that will make for the richness and the colour as well as the peace of the world. It is because we are convinced that such a lesson can only be properly learned under a democracy that ultimately tyranny always proceeds by suppression and destruction, while democracy flourishes best in a soil that encourages the growth of local and national differences, that we find great cause for hopefulness in the rise of the Spanish Republic. —"New Statesman and Nation."

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LANCASHIRE'S REPLY TO MR. W. GRAHAM.

—:o:—

No Improvement In Trade With India

POSITION WORSE.

MANCHESTER, April 14.

The statement of the President of the Board of Trade (Mr William Graham) at Edinburgh on Thursday to the effect that the provisional agreement in India has led to "a notable improvement in Lancashire" was one of the chief subjects of discussion at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association in Manchester yesterday, and at the close of the meeting Mr. John Grey, the Association's chairman, made the following statement:—

"Speaking at Edinburgh last night, Mr. Graham is reported to have said:

The provisional agreement in India has led to a notable improvement in Lancashire. Every effort is being made to dispose of the accumulated stock of Lancashire goods now in India and to build up a working agreement as regards future export trade. In spite of profound industrial depression cotton is still the largest exporting industry. Unemployment has fallen in many Lancashire towns within recent weeks, and the great majority of men and women familiar with the cotton industry believe that much can be attained for their trade within the environment of political co-operation.

"Mr. Graham (continued Mr. Brey) must have been incorrectly informed if he is of opinion that the provisional agreement in India has led to a notable improvement in Lancashire. It may be true as the unemployment figures would suggest, that there has been some slight improvement in trade generally during the last few weeks, but the probabilities are that it is a seasonal improvement and that some of it is trade that had been done and was held up during the cotton dispute.

"BOYCOTT MORE INTENSE"

"From all inquiries we have made there is certainly no improvement either in actual business or inquiry from India, and at the meeting of our Central Committee this morning no member specifically engaged on Indian business could report any improvement. Some said the position was worse than four weeks ago and that they are assured by Indian merchants with whom they deal that the boycott, instead of lessening, has been more intense during the last few weeks.

"From Mr. Graham's reference to the efforts that are being made to dispose of the accumulated stocks of Lancashire goods now in India, he would not appear to appreciate the true inwardness of that movement. It is a dennitely hostile movement, not intended to clear out of the way goods that are hindering the resumption of further import trade, but deliberately to prevent those goods that have been lying in the hands of dealers during the period of the boycott, and upon which those dealers have undoubtedly lost very heavy sums of money through depreciation in values, as well as carrying charges, from going into consumption at all in the Indian markets.

"The proposals are that those goods shall be taken over by an agency to be constituted at prices ranging from 20 per cent to 33 per cent below the current market value and exported abroad to other markets. They will thus come into competition with Lancashire's legitimate trade in those markets at prices materially below replacement cost. But that is not the worst feature of the situation. The agency is only intended to assist dealers to get rid of their stocks in this way upon giving an undertaking not to deal in future in any foreign cloth and also to dealers who observe and have not broken the picketing ordinance.

"It is so hostile in its character that it is no exggeration to say that it violates in letter and in spirit the undertakings and the agreements arrived at between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi; and, instead of being regarded as a matter calculated to facilitate the renewal of Lancashire's trade with India, it should be giving to every member of the Government —and particularly to those members who represent Lancashire constituencies—the gravest concern."

INDIA SECTION COMMENT

The speech was discussed later in the day at a meeting of the India Executive Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce also. Mr. Harold Rodier, who presided, stated afterwards that the opinion of his committee was that Mr. Graham's comments created a false impression of the actual state of affairs.

"The trading situation, apart from showing no improvement," he added, "is in some respects less favourable than it was a short time ago. This is the experience of both shippers and of manufacturers who produce goods for the India market."

Mr. Graham's speech was also discussed at a meeting in Manchester yesterday of the Indian Merchants' Private Information Bureau, an organisation representing some 150 of the more important shipping houses engaged in trade with India. The feeling of the meeting was also one of disagreement with Mr. Graham's remarks, and most of the speakers reported that they had found no improvement whatever in buying here, that the boycott appeared to be as stringent as ever, and that the position was becoming critical for Lancashire.

One of the speakers stated that the replies of the Secretary of State for India to questions asked in Parliament concerning trade in cotton goods with India had aroused widespread indignation in Lancashire, and that the indignation would find expression at the next general election.

"Manchester Guardian."

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Asama Maru	22000	27 May	2 June
Taiyo ,,	22000	9 June	16 ,,

"Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270|272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

WANTED

Agents, District Agents, Special Agents: all over India and Burma to represent "ARYAN'S TEA" grown, packed and blended by Indian Capital and Management with up-to-date scientific machineries. This is the first biggest Indian concern entered into such business. For further particulars and terms of agency please apply to: Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS' AGENCY, Post Box No. 2318, CALCUTTA.

Last Chance.

A choice before customers. Amazingly low prices to clear the stock and to introduce our goods to our customers. This beautiful wrist watch has got a silver nickel case with shining dial. It stands unparallel in design, construction and durability. Full money back in case of disapproval. One beautiful silken strap quite free with each watch. Through test before despatch. Price Rs. 2/12 only postage As. 6 extra. Guarantee 5 years.

EAST INDIA WATCH CO.,
Beadon St., CALCUTTA.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of F.P. Pill, comparingly calling it the best of all drugs, country-made or foreign, as it effectively postpones conception keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months Pills Rs. 2/4. Details free from Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H.B.L., Parbatipur, E. B. Ry. Bengal.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR
Your Clothes
not be certain that they are by artistic tailors.
AUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.
Street. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1869).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

Head Office:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar. Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Amusements

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Charming heroine of "Rio Rita," Bebe Daniels.
in
"LOVE COMES ALONG"

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 10 p.m.
MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD
with enchanting Viennese music by Oscar Straus.

Amusements

PATHE
NEXT SATURDAY
Helen Twelvetrees
AND
FRED SCOTT
OF
Grand Parade Fame
in
THE MOST STUPENDOUS CIRCUS ATTRACTION EVER PRODUCED.
SWING HIGH
SWING HIGH
Six New Song Hits
With My Guitar and You
There's Happiness over the Hill.
Do you think that I could grow on you
It must be Love
Shoo the Hoo-Doo Away.
The Former's Daughter.
and the Biggest Cast on Record
ALL TALKING SINGING DANCING
It Breaks All Records
WALK UP! WALK UP!!

RIALTO TALKIES
To-Day At 6-30 Only
10 P. M. SHOW CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC
SYNCOPATED !
SOPHISTICATED !
SPARKLING !
SONG-LADEN !
SPEAKING SCREEN SUCCESS !
HIGH SOCIETY BLUES
STARRING
JANET GAYNOR
AND
CHARLES FARRELL
DELIGHTFUL SONG HITS !
WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT.

ROMEO
AND JULIET
THEIR DEATHLESS
ROMANCE
NOW FINDS A MODERN COUNTERPART AT
THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
WHEN
GRETA GARBO
GRETA GARBO
TALKS
IN
ROMANCE
ROMANCE
A SURGING
ROMANCE
OF LOVE DENIED !
A M. G. M. ALL-TALKING PICTURE

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAURICE
CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"

OPERA HOUSE.
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE UNKNOWN LOVER
A Tense Dramatic Story.

American Cotton Markets.

—:o:—

Poor Sales Of Cotton Goods In U. S. A.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN WEATHER

Fundamentals Warsening

Although there is not much improvemen tin weather the Textile Merchants Association's monthly figures give no hope of any improvement in cloth sales. The present steadiness is purely due to weather vagaries which are too early to do any damage to the growing American Cotton Crop. There is no change in the general situation and recent short covering has weakened the technical situation. The statement issued by the Chairman of the Federal Farm Board has failed to restore confidence. It appears to be a seller's market and all advances are likely to induce increased offerings.

Bombay, May 12.

On Monday the New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also on more favourable weather and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

Prices opened at a decline of 9 points and by the time of Liverpool close a further decline of 13 points was recorded. This level proved to be the lowest for the day as there was scattered covering in the afternoon which resulted in a small rally. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.90c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices eased off 15 points to 9.55c.

The monthly figures issued by the Textile Merchants Association of New York for the month of April are unquestionally bearish. This weakness is mainly responsible for the weakness of Wall-Streets. There is no improvement in trade and even the statement issued by Mr. Stones, the Chairman of the Federal Farm Board failed to induce demand. The weather is tending to improve.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points. Prices were easier on advices from New York and the United States of America. Textile figures were bearish causing further losses. Weather reports continue to be slightly improved. The market closed barely steady at a decline of 13 to 12 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points to 5.45 and sales were 5000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled weak in sympathy with the weakness of American Cotton and closed at a decline of 13 points with July -28 and October 4.38.

Egyptian Sakels declined 19 points and Uppers lost 13 points on long liquidation.

The Alexandria Market was quiet and prices dropped 5 to 10 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Business in Spot cotton continues to be quiet on the Liverpool raw cotton market. In the Futures section, with very little outside speculative interest being displayed, the market has remained small. To-day prices advanced on reports of unfavourable weather but until the market becomes more stabilised, prices are still likely to be influenced either way.

The Egyptian section, after being featureless, closed firmer in sympathy with American advices.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH: Conditions have shown no material change and the aggregate turnover has again been very disappointing. Trade with China has rarely been mentioned and there has been only a puny demand for the various Indian outlets. However, demand from South America and from Home Trade has been fairly well maintained, but the market otherwise has been without feature.

YARNS: Trading in yarns has attained only modest proportions. In the Egyptian section, apart from the finer qualities, enquiry has been mostly of a retail character.

MESSRS. T. SMITH AND CO.'S VIEWS.

Although cool weather still continues, cessation of rains caused set-back. Realising was offset by heavy "short" covering. Our Liverpool friends state "The basis for the continuance of our "bearish" views, is the hopeless situation of the Farm Board, and other holders of stocks in the U.S.A. The World's Spinners have definitely made up their minds to keep out of the market until free trading is again established, and therefore until the U.S.A. Government give an assurance that their policy of stabilization will not be repeated as regards the next crop, the consumption of American Cotton will continue to decline much to the benefit of all outside growths."

Sakel prices in alexandria were comparatively steady due to a report from the Ministry of Public Work indicating that the level of the Nile this season will be only about 50 per cent of the normal.

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND CO.'S WEEKLY REPORT.

AMERICANS.—There has been a sharp reaction in the Home markets during the interval initiated by heavy short covering and then carried on owing to reports of unfavourable weather.

As the weather reports still continue to be rather unfavourable, the market still displays a steady tone, but with the technical position having been considerably weakened, any favourable turn in the weather would probably again disclose the weak fundamental position of the market.

The latest advices we have from the other side, tell us that the Co-operatives are again selling near positions, and buying the distants. We are also advised that that the position in the Cloth market in America is again weakening, as Mills are not able to effect sales to the extent of their production, which would confirm what we wrote in our previous Report, that conditions, instead of improving, have again worsened.

N. Y. July Highest 10.03—09
N. Y. Lowest 9.90—22

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9-25 a. m.: New York Cables: Cotton Textiles Figures for April: Sales 61 per cent. shipments 96.3 per cent of production; stocks 3 per cent. increase; unfilled orders 21.3 per cent decrease.

11.18 a. m.: Scattered long liquidation in the Liverpool market. Small market.

Reuter's cable:—New York market was easier in the absence of any important buying, and also on more favourable weather and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 5.34; Broach J./A. (Expected) Rs. 191½ equal to 4.36. Difference .98 points equal to Rs. 43.

New York July (Close) 10.00 equal to 5.00; Broach J./A. (Expected) Rs. 191½ equal to 4.36. Difference 64 points equal to Rs. 28.

LIVERPOOL—NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool Close) July 63, Oct. 57 (American points)

Messrs. Thoms. Smith & Co. have received the following cables:—

"Expect lower prices."

Messrs. Devkaram Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market feels the want of outside support. Weather reports are more favourable. The monthly report of the Association of cotton textile merchants of America is "bearish." Our opinion is that the demand is not sufficient to sustain the market for consumption will be poor."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—American cables, textile figures bearish. Merchants sales April only sixtyone per cent. of production.

New York:—Cotton Textile Institute reports April shipment 93 per cent. sales 61 per cent of production. Weather forecast more favourable.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co., have received the following cable: "Market feels the want of outside support, weather reports are more favourable. The monthly report of the Association of Cotton Textile merchants of America is bearish. Our opinion is that the demand is not sufficient to sustain the market.

NEW YORQ COTTON

New York, May 11.

July	10.00 — 12
October	10.35 — 12
December	10.59 — 11
January	10.70 — 12
March	10.89 — 12
Middling Spot	9.90 — 10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 11.

May	9.82 — 10
July	10.00 — 09
Middling Spot	9.55 — 15

New York, May 11.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	9.80
July	9.90
October	10.26

New York. Noon Call:—

May	....
July	9.97
October	10.23

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

—:o:—

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.
Bombay, May 12.

Following cables are received here to-day:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
May 4s. 7 1/4d. down 1/8d.
July 4s. 7 3/8d. down 1/4d.
Oct. 4s. 8 1/4d. down 3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
May $82-5/8 unchanged.
July $63 down 5/8.
Sept. $62-3/8 down 5/8.

LONDON LINSEED.
May-June £8-12-6 up sh. 1/3d.
Market steady.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
June 10.82 unchanged.
July 10.97 up 2.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Sept.-Dec. Sh. 16/10 1/2d up 1-1/2d.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 122 unchanged.
Sept. 131 up 1.
Dec. 139 up 1.
Market steady.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago.)
"Prices declined on favourable weather in the North-West, favourable crop reports, Commission Houses selling and lower Winnipeg markets. Closed barely steady."

LINSEED OEL CABLE.
(from our Liverpool friends.)
"Moderately bullish prefer buy January-April at about present prices."

NEW YORK DAIL COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, May 11.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 5,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 11.

	Opening	Closing
May	5.30	5.23—13
June		5.26—13
July	5.37	5.30—13
August		5.34—13
September		5.38—13
October	5.50	5.42—12
November		5.46—12
December		5.50—12
January	5.61	5.54—13
February		5.58—12
March	——	5.63—13
April		5.67—12
May		5.71—12
Middling Spot		5.45—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, May 11.
Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales.
Sales for Exports 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, May 11.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (good stple)	4.27
Fine (good staple)	4.27
Superfine (good staple)	4.67
OOMRA:—	
Good	3.67
Fully Good	3.87
Fine	4.07
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.43
Fully Good	3.58
Fine	3.73
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.58
Fine	3.73
Superfine	3.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, May 11.

May	8.01
July	8.06
September	8.22
October	8.27
November	8.34
January	8.49
March	8.64
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	8.45

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Mail, Express And Passenger Trains.

Arrivals at the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 20 Up Punjab-Bombay Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45

Departures from the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	8	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	19	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 19 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	21	35
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45

On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi—arrives 9 15

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 12.

Following easier advices from American Cotton Markets, our market ruled weak with no buyers. As a matter of fact recent buyers were selling out their speculative purchases. The market opened at Rs. 191/- for Broach J./A. delivery and assumed sagging tendency.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 5 points but actual opening was 1 point lower. Our market again ruled easy and quotations at 5.30 closed as under:—

Broach A/M.	182
Broach J/A.	189
New Broach A/M.	205
Oomra May	165
Oomra July	167/
New Oomra D/J.	175
Bengal May	150
Bengal July	149

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 12.

May	131.60—0.40
Aug.	128.00—0.20
Nov.	123.70—0.40

ROOM RATES.
Bombay, May 12.

Bengal May	152
Bengal July	151
Broach A./M.	184
Broach J./A.	191
Broach A./M.	207
Umra D./J.	176
Umra May	167
Umra July	169

SPOT RATES.
Bombay, May 12.

Bengal	164	161	157	153
Sind	162	159	155	151
Rajputana	163	160	156	152
Broach	194	190	186	182
P. A.	202	198	194	190
K. V.	196	192	188	184
Dholera	190	186	182	178
Kalajin	196	190	185	184
Cutch	202	198	194	190
Surat	254	250	246	242
Rajpipla	254	250	246	242
Navsari	274	270	266	262
Umra No. 3	174	170	166	...
C. P. No. 1	188	184	180	...
C. P. No. 2	180	176	172	...

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 12.

92	Viram Ludha	Munavadar	185
74	Do.	Do.	182
98	Do.	Do.	182
35	Do.	Harij	180
65	Do.	Palej	169
100	Do.	Broach	186
100	Toyomankwa	Shegaon	170
100	Currimbhai	Vahari	200
32	P. R. Vakharia	Banusa	170
51	Do.	Manuvadar	167
106	B. Mavji	Ranpur	158
97	Do.	Kundla	158
150	Volkart Bros.	Veraval	170
100	Chachetti T. & Co.	Samaya	5 off to Broach
70	P. Crystal & Co.	Pandurna	171
99	Toyomankwa	Amraoti	166

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 12.

Bengal Superfine	185
Benga. Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	155
Wardha-Hingh Fine	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	182
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	172
Amraoti Fine	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	165
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S.	165
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175
Burvah Sanavad Fine	172
Indore-Ujjain Fine	185
Broach Fine	187
Broach F.G.	185
Wes.erns M.G.	225
Compta Good	235
Jinja	300
Busoga	375

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, May 12.

	Bales.
Khandeish	103
Hyderabad-Gaorani	150
Dhollera	2,501
Berar	2,502
N.-W. Provinces	527
Rajputana	00
Broach	1,325
Comp.a-Dharwar	330
Westerns-Northerns	22
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,310
Persians	6
Americans	6,378
Egyptians	826
Cotton	15,258
	Cwt.
Wheat	859
Linseed	11,715
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	254
Gingellyseeds	231
Poppyseeds	32
Groundnuts	20,186
Castorseeds	3,081
Rice	28,962
Myrabollams	3,364
Cottonseeds	12,173
Gram	610
Joowar	8,803
Barley	40
Bajree	635
	Tons.
Coal	1,219

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1931.

BARDOLI SARDAR ADMONISHES MAHARASHTRIANS

Says They Must Coerce "Kesari" People Into Wearing Khaddar And Nothing Else

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF VAISHYA VIDYASHRAM AT SASAVANA

(From A Special Correspondent)
ALIBAG, May 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, with Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Seth Abdulla, Kaka Kalelkar, Swami Anand reached Sasavna near Alibag on Saturday morning. The Sardar was invited there by Acharya Dhavan of the Vaishya Vidya Ashram to preside over the 10th anniversary day of the Ashram. This institution did splendid work by sending several of its teachers and students to take part in the civil disobedience campaign, two of whom Messrs. Chintaman Shastri and Vishnupant Kane were included in Mahatmaji's first batch.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The Sardar was therefore, invited to Alibag, where 18 small and big institutions gave him welcome addresses, prominent among whom were the Alibag Municipality, Anjuman-i-Islam and the untouchable community. Sardar Saheb made a suitable joint reply to all.

At a public meeting on the beach in the evening. He congratulated the Kolaba District on the part it took in the salt-law and forest law breaking and various other activities connected with the Satyagraha movement last year. He also congratulated the District because, there was no Hindu-Muslim trouble.

AMONG PEASANTS.

In the afternoon on Saturday, the Sardar addressed a meeting of the peasants at Vagran. He told them the story of Bardoli and asked them to be brave and fear none, but only God, for getting justice. He said that when the Congress comes in power, it would surely do its utmost to reduce the present heavy land taxation, so as to make it bearable for them. He also appealed to Congress leaders to organise the peasants and win their confidence by establishing live social contact with them and trying to solve their daily social and economic problems, emphasising the need of cultivating Deokapus (a variety of cotton), spinning weaving and khaddar.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

On Saturday night Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel returned to Sasavna, where the Subjects Committee of the 8th Maharashtra National Educational Conference was sitting under the chairmanship of Kakasaheb Kalelkar. On account of this conference and the anniversary day about 500 guests were present, whom the Ashram entertained for two days. Prof. D. R. Gharpure, for many years Registrar of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeetha was to have presided over this Conference, but owing to his unavoidable absence, Kakasaheb Kalelkar took the chair and as the resolutions were thoroughly discussed for a full day, the whole business of the Conference was finished in two hours on Sunday.

TRAINING OF WOMEN.

Kakasaheb Kalelkar in his speech remarked that the national schools and colleges had proved their right for separate existence beyond all doubt by the part they took in the last Satyagraha. It was up to the people to provide for all these institutions of which there were 20 in Maharashtra. The president laid stress on the need of village organisation and training women to cooperate with men in all national work. He advocated the adoption of the courses in the Gujarat Vidyapeetha with necessary changes in the Tilak Vidyapeetha. A resolution for collecting one lakh of rupees for sound maintenance of the Vidyapeetha was moved by Mr. J. S. Karandikar and unanimously passed.

BOYCOTT AGAIN.

Sardar Vallabhbhai met local Congress leaders, while this Conference was going on. He asked them not to allow even one yard of foreign cloth or even Indian mill cloth to come in the District. He also asked them similarly to banish toddy and liquor and requested them to teach people to take full advantage of the concessions made by Government in the matter of making, picking and selling salt.

VAISHYA SUB-CASTES.

He met members of the Vaishya community for a few minutes and exhorted them to do away with sub-caste distinctions by interdining and intermarriage. He also told them that the Sarda Act was for their good and they should abide by its spirit and letter. Finally, he asked them to refrain from dealing in intexicating drugs and give up their narrow communal outlook.

Past students of the Ashram met under the presidentship of Dr. V. B. Gandhi. Dr. Gandhi emphasised the necessity of doing their bit to help their "alma mater." Kakasaheb Kalelkar also addressed them.

TOO MANY LEADERS.

The crowning function was Sardar Patel's address to the whole gathering. After Acharya Dhavan had read the report of the activities of the Ashram and Mr. Kane had read congratulatary messages from Gandhiji and others, the Sardar addressed the gathering for over an hour. He congratulated Maharashtra on the splendid part her sons played in the Satyagraha movement. He paid a glowing tribute to the intelligence courage, self-respect and capacity and readiness for sacrifice, but regretted that there was no unity there were too many leaders and every soldier seemed to think tha he was a general.

KESARI AND KHADDAR.

He appealed to Mahrattas to take to khaddar, even to the exclusion of Indian mill-made cloth and appealed to Mr. Karandikar, editor of "Kesari" who was sitting on the platform next to him to advocate this policy in his paper. He also regretted that Mr. N. C. Kelkar had retired not only from the editorship of "Kesari," but from active politics. He appealed to people not to allow "Kesari" people to don mill-made cloth but even coerce them to take to khaddar. He said he would have sat "dharna" at Mr. Karandikar's house if he was a Maharatta, until the editor of "Kesari" put on Khadi and nothing else Mr. Patel begged to be forgiven for his plain-speaking, but assured them he spoke from love and admiration and not from spite.

After Mr. Patel was presented with an album, containing photographs of the various Satyagraha activities in Maharashtra by Mr. Mandlik on behalf of Mr. G. V. Ketkar, President M.P.C.C., Mr Patel left the place to catch the steamer waiting for him at Ravas. He reached Bombay on Sunday night and immediately left for Borsad to join Gandhiji.

TWO CONSTABLES SHOT

—:o:—

Prisoner's Companion's Dare-Devilry

A RUNNING TRAIN SENSATION

LAHORE, May 12.

Details are available of the shooting of two constables by the companions of a prisoner near Sialkot to gain liberty. Police arrested at Jammu one man named Kasturilal, in connection with the cashing of a forged cheque for Rs. 500/- from the account of a sports firm with the Imperial Bank's branch at Sialkot. While the arrested person was being escorted in a third-class compartment to Sialkot by two constables, three youngmen who were inmates of the compartment fired a revolver several times at the constables and jumped out of the running train with the prisoner. The crime was discovered at Dalowali Station where the wounded constables were removed to hospital. The latter are progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

One Constable Dies Of Injuries

LAHORE, May 12.

The police party consisted of one Sub-Inspector and two constables. One of the latter died on the spot and the remaining two were removed to hospital.—A. P.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT PICKETING

—:o:—

Interpellations In Commons

LONDON, May 11.

Rugby.—Various aspects of the situation in India were dealt with in answers to question in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that the resolution of the Manchester Royal Exchange regarding Indian Boycott and Indian import duties had been communicated to the Government of India whose first step would be to investigate the compiaint.

Replying to a question on the picketing method, Mr. Benn said that the Government of India had recently reported that picketing was much reduced, but there were signs of its revival in some places. Although complaints of objectionable methods were decreasing, few were still being received. With occasional and locol exceptions, picketing was unaggressive.—B. O. W.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Bulletin No. 2 Of 11th Session

"It is admitted without question that since the advent of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the working class movement in this country has made appreciable progress. Yet it needs highly organised forces to fight against the ills of capitalism and imperialism, under intelligent and cogent lead that is expected to be had from the forthcoming session of the Congress which assembles in Calcutta under the presidency of Sjt. S. C. Bose, towards the end of June next. The definite date as may be fixed will be announced later on.

This session is a momentous one, as the Indian masses at this psychological moment are required to assert their rights to self-determination. It is, therefore, imperative that all Trade Unions in the country rise equal to the occasion and stand united under the banner of the Congress to tackle the most vital problems of the country.

The Unions which are not yet affiliated to the Congress, are invited to do so as per the Congress rules (vide Article 4 of the constition). The affiliated Unions are requested to forward their resolutions and the full quota of the delegates to which they are entitled as for the Congress rules (vide Articles 13 and 10 of the constitution)."

World Disarmament Conference

LONDON, May 11.

Rugby.—Replying to a question whether Government intended to seek agreement between the three political parties regarding its proposals at the World Disarmament Conference, the Prime Minister said that Government had invited other political parties to be represented on the Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence engaged on consideration of the problmes connected with the Conference.—B. O. W.

WANTED BY SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

—:o:—

Order To Produce Sukhdev Raj

LAHORE, May 9.

When the special "Tribunal" hearing new Lahore Conspiracy case re-assembled after lunch the question of production of Sukh Dev Raj in court was raised by the defence counsel who had also filed an application to that effect.

R. S. Gopal Lal, Public Prosecutor made the following statement on beralf of the crown:—

(a) Sukh Dev Raj was no doubt arrested at Lahore on Sunday and then a remand for 14 days was duly obtained by Police. So upto 17th instant his custody is legal.

(b) Sukh Dev Raj is involved in several other cases and the investigation for those cases is necessary.

(c) With a view to save time and expense, it is expedient and we request that his case may separately be tried as we hope to finish this case against him in onemonth's time.

Mr. Saleem:—We can't consider this unless he is produced in court.

In Sham Lal:—Interview with father and counsel has been disallowed. A remand for a fortnight has been obtained. The accused apprehend that pressure will be put and he might be tortured for the purpose of extorting confession. Sukh Dev, is not wanted in connection with the Delhi conspiracy or anyother case except this case and the Shalamar Garden shooting case. The investigation of the Shalamar Garden shooting case could not take so long and more over there was no reason why Shalamar Garden shooting case should be given preference over this case.

At this stage Mr. Prim Nath Mehta produced a telegram of the District Magistrate, showing that Sukh Dev Raj was in Lahore.

Mr. Amolak Ram Kapur:—The Court, I submit, can also write to the Superintendent C. I. D. (Political) explaining that the case cannot go on in his absence. He being an accused. It is not legally possible to proceed with the case in his absence. As delay was being caused there were less chances of a joint trial. In case of joint trial, evidence will have to be repeated and it, would be only fair in the interests of justice and to the accused that Sukh Dev is produced in court without deley.

The court issued a requisition to the District Magistrate to allow production of the accused Sukh Dev Raj in court for a short time to decide the question of trial.—"Tribune."

FRENCHMAN ACQUITTED

—:o:—

Charge Of Using Forged Orders Fails

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday in the case in which Andre Falkenstein, a Frenchman and a representative of the Standard Steel Company of Paris stood charged with obtaining orders for steel from three firms in Ahmedabad by showing to their representatives certain forged orders.

The accused according to the prosecution story came to India in November 1929 as the representative of the Standard Steel Company and during his stay secured several orders from various parts of Bombay. Complaints were lodged with the police in connection with some of the orders resulting in the arrest of the accused at Aden. The prosecution alleged that the accused forged or caused to be forged orders with a view to use them in order to secure larger orders for steel from India and did obtain orders in this manner from these Ahmedabad firms by showing to their representatives certain forged orders.

Tre accused was charged in respect of these three orders. He pleaded "not guilty" and denied having secured orders by showing forged orders.

The Magistrate on the evidence held the accused "not guilty" and acquitted him.

Chittagong.—The down passenger train on the Chittagong-Nazirhat Section, on its way to Chittagong, was derailed at Jhariariabattali, resulting in injuries to some of the passengers. About 600 of them came to town on foot.—A.P.

AEROPLANE PROPAGANDA BY GOVT.

—:o:—

Benn's Retort To M. P.

BETTER TO IMPLEMENT BRITISH PLEDGES

LONDON, May 11.

A suggestion was made in the House of Commons that aeroplanes should be utilised in India to drop vernacular literature on villages in order to bring home, Government's case to the villages.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that the Government of India and Provincial Administrations were accustomed to make Government policy known and correct mistakes. He added that the best propaganda was to proceed with the implementing of British pledges.—Reuter.

INDIAN AIR FORCE

—:o

To Be Manned Exclusively By Indians

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Benn said that Indian Air Force would be a new separate service on combant basis under the Commander, Air Officer Commanding in India. It would consist at first of one flight with a small headquarters staff, with the prospect of later expansion to a squadron. It would be manned exclusively by Indians, though R.A.F. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers would be attached in the early stages to supervise and assist.

Mr. Been informed Lt.-Col. Howard Bury with reference to censorship in Cawnpore that the Collector had cut out alarmist passages from two local telegrams. No message to Britain was affected.

DESPATCH ABOUT BURMESE REBELLION

In the House of Commons, Mr. Benn welcomed Earl Winterton's suggestion that the Government of India should be asked to send a despatch giving full details of the causes of Burma rising in which according to imcomplete information, over one thousand rebels had been killed and two thousand captured, for the information of the House of Commons, when the matter was debated.—Reuter.

PRINCE AS LIAISON OFFICER

—:o:—

Banquet Speech At Brimingham

LONDON, May 12.

Over twelve hundred manufacturers were present at the banquet at Birmingham to hear the speech of the Prince of Wales on his first public appearance since his tour of South America. His Royal Highness regretted that he had returned to find the situation even worse than it was in January, when decided to go and study trade openings in the Great Continent. The Prince frankly discussed the difficulties with the numerous British salesmen there and undertook "to be a liason officer between you and them." He now wanted to pool the experience with the manufacturers and see how to retain the place "we now hold in South America and how to prepare ourselves to take advantage of the first sign of the clouds lifting."—Reuter.

Sir G Corbett Going To England

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SIMLA, May 12.

It is understood that Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Acting Commerce and Railway Member, is proceeding to England this week owing to ill-health. The question as to who will carry on the work pending the return of Sir George Rainy from leave is being considered by the Viceroy.—A. P.

Russian Debts And Claims Committee

LONDON, May 11.

Rugby.—The reported breakdown of the negotiation on the sub-Committee of the Russian Debts and Claims Committee was the subject of several Parliamentary questions. The Foreign Secretary Mr. Henderson said that debt negotiations were still proceeding. The statement published to the contrary was unofficial and inaccurate. He added that the sub-committee was reporting the present position to the main Committee which would meet shortly.—B. O. W.

ORGANISING KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS IN EVERY DISTRICT

—:o:—

Future Programme For Frontier Outlined

(From A Correspondent).
PESHAWAR, May 9.
(By Mail.)

At a special meeting of the Central Jirga of the North West Frontier Province held at Utmanzai under the Presidentship of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the following resolutions were passed.

This meeting endorses the Gandhi-Irwin truce and expresses its satisfaction to see the people of this province to observe the terms.

This meeting declares that the Afghan Jirga have been earnestly trying to maintain peaceful atmosphere, created by the Delhi pact but regrets that the local Government has failed to implement the terms of the truce in genuine spirit.

This meeting strongly condemns the false and malicious propaganda started by a section of the press against the workers of the Afghan Jirga and the Khudai Khidmatgars.

A sub committee to be formed for the following purposes:—

(a) To form Jirga and organize Khudai Khidmatgars in each and every district and to tour throughout the province for this purpose.

(b) To frame rules and regulations for recruitment, training and conduct of the Khudai Khidmatgars and their relations towards Jirga.

(c) To collect materials and report on the sufferings of the residents of the N.W.F.P. during the recent struggle.

(d) This meeting calls upon the special attention of all the Jirgas in N.W.F.P. to concentrate their full energies on the manufacture of Khadi for meeting the local demands and the Hindu-Muslim unity on which only the nation's success depends.

This is the considered opinion of the Jirga that if the measure of reforms, introduced in the local bodies of the N.W.F.P. falls short of the demands of the people, they will ever remain unsatisfied till they are put on a par with the rest of India.

As regards the future form of Government in this province the Jirga is of the opinion that the proposals made by the Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference are not at all acceptable to the inhabitants of the Province.

Retrenchment Committee's Activities

—:o:—

"MISLEADING REPORTS" CORRECTED

Official Communique

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee thinks it desirable to correct certain misleading reports which have appeared in several newspapers, both English and Vernacular, about the activities of the Committee. The gist of these misstatements is that the Committee has held only one preliminary meeting in April, and then adjourned to June; that it is empowered to recommend retrenchments only in Transferred Departments; and that it cannot even collect evidence from high officers of Government.

None of these statements is true. After a preliminary meeting in March to determine procedure, the Committee sat daily from 13th to the 25th of April. Evidence has been called for from all Heads of Departments, and pending receipt of this it has been necessary to suspend the sittings until the first week in June. The Committee has complete freedom to examine and suggest retrenchments in Reserved as well as Transferred Departments."

Cawnpore Town Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, May 10.

A meeting of the members of the Town Congress Committee was held, to hold the general elections. Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth of Bareily presided.

Before the proceedings began two condolence resolutions on the death of Vidyarthiji and Mr. Saligram youth guard were passed all standing. The annual reports of the activities of the Town Congress Committee and the finances were read out.

The following office bearers were elected:—

Baboo Narain Prasad Aroara President; Dr. Murari Lal, Mr. G. G. Jog, Mohd. Usman Saheb Vice-President; Babu Pyare Lal Agrawal Secretary; Srimati Sarladevi Joint Secretary; Mr. Gopi Nath Singh, Mr. Ram Krishna Verma Assistant Secretaries; Mr. Newal Kishore Bharatiya Cashier.

England-Australia Air Mails

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LONDON, May 11.

Rugby.—The second of the two experimental air mails from England to Australia reached Port Darwin to-day carrying approximately 10,000 letters. The mail has been sixteen days making its 11,000 miles journey. The first of airmails from Australia to England has been flying to schedule, since it left Port Darwin on April 27th, and is due in London on Thursday.—B. C. W.

SATYAGRAHA VOUNTEERS ORGANISATION

To Be At Disposal Of Congress

Sirdar Jamiat Singh Secretary, Bombay Satyagrahi Volunteers Board writes:—

A Meeting of the provisional committee of Bombay Satyagrahi Volunteers Board was held on Sunday at the Congress House when Messrs Bhumgara, Nakliwa, Natwarlal Dalal and Chowdry were adopted members of the Committee.

The object of the Board is to organise the people of Bombay into a Satyagrahi Volunteers organisation and to train them so that they may be put under the command of the Congress whenever called upon for Satyagraha with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.

Only those persons who are (1) members of the Congress (2) Sign Satyagraha pledge (3) Wear handspun and handwoven Khadi and (4) pay 8 annas per year as subscription can become members of the organisation subject to the approval of Executive Committee the next meeting is to be held at Congress House to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-0 p.m.

DEPUTATION TO DHRANGADHRA DEWAN

(From a Correspondent).
DHRANGADHRA, May 10.

The Cotton merchants assembled together on 8th inst. to consider cotton situation in Dhoknas and it was decided to send a deputation to Govindsinhji for requesting to stop "Pumadias." The Dewan Saheb promptly consented to stop the same and the merchants are quite satisfied. One cloth merchant was fined Rs. 11. because he sold foreign cloth.

Muslim League & Conference Demand Reiterated

—:o:—

SHIKOHABAD, May 11.

At a meeting of the local branch of the Muslim League a resolution was passed reiterating the Muslim demand as laid down by the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference.—A. P.

Chittagong.—An unclaimed and suspicious looking parcel said to have come to Chittagong from the Digara lost property office was went to the District Magistrate to-day by the Assa Bengal Railway. It was open before the Sub-Divisional Offi and was found to contain live and 20 ball cartridges.—P.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY QUESTION

—:o:—

Chinese Govt. Issue Mandate

LONDON, May 11.

Rugby.—Mr. Henderson said in reply to a question in Commons that since his statement on extra-territoriality last Wednesday Sir Miles Lamoson had reported that the Chinese Government had issued, on 4th May, a mandate applying unnilaterally certain arrangements for the exercise of jurisdiction over foreigners to take effect as from 1st January 1932. The mandate had not been officially communicated to His Majesty's Minister. Negotiations were still in progress.—B. O. W.

C. B. B. V. C OFFICE

Mr Munshi Performs Opening Ceremony

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Volunteer Corps, writes:—

A gathering of all the volunteers of the Central Board of Bombay Volunteers' Corps was held on Monday morning at Baboo Genoo Road Swadeshi Market. Sjt. Kanayial M. Munshi declared the office of the board open amidst cries of "Vandemataram" and hoisted the flag at the request of the Secretaries and Sjt. Harkishandas N. Bhansar, the G.O.C. of the above Board garlanded Mr. and Mrs. Munshi.

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